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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXI NO. 150 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

ENGLAND ON TOP IN FIRST TEST

Out Of The Gloaming.

India must become the touchstone of British policy next year, shouts Mr. Churchill. They've already touched us for our Silver and Gold. What's coming now?

* * * *

Mr. Churchill is brave and promises "to fight unwearied and undaunted, however violent might be the pressure and however unfair the reproaches." We have another warrior nearer at hand in Dalal Street, who begins with "Freedom or Death" and ends with apologies.

* * * *

Winston's bravery is undoubted and we are, therefore, very nervous about his future and safety. But he too says "no surrender" and he too might "sue for honorable peace" with his party, with a Cabinet job thrown in.

* * * *

Mr. MacDonald who has done so many things in Great Britain, is determined to drive away the depression which has settled over the W. E. Conference. He has made another of those woolly speeches before the simple-minded journalists, to drive away the gloom.

* * * *

At the end of the first week, he told the Press boobs, the members joyfully look to the second week, and when that comes to an end they equally joyfully wait for the third! So the "process of thinking" goes on until they all disperse, when their joy knows no bounds. What a life!

* * * *

But in this task of driving away depression MacDonald is not alone. Dean Inge will lend a hand. He is going to retire next year and settle down near Oxford. But it won't make much odds. He won't become the exgloomy Dean but the gloomy ex-Dean.

* * * *

And India is not to be left behind in this great-work of lifting the world's gloom. Indian delegates have handed out a memorandum to the Conference that India is free to do what she likes by raising her tariffs. More glory to Ottawa and Lancashire.

* * * *

"We do not think that the power of veto or the extraordinary powers vested in the Governor will be in practice an effective check on hasty, ill-considered or discriminating action of a single Chamber."

This is the idea of the Sardars' and Inamdars' Central Association to the J.P.C. It does'nt come from Churchill or Lloyd. They propose to do what the Governor can't, if only they are kept in cold storage in a Second Chamber.

* * * *

"We have the honour of pointing out," says the Association, "that there is a clear demand for a second chamber in the Presidency." They are the only people who feel honoured by the demand and the only ones anxious to honour it.

* * * *

But that is not all—in exchange they want a guarantee for their property rights from the Government. They ought to go to England and join forces with Churchill,—there is no room for them even in the W.P.

* * * *

"Services' desire to assist in working Reforms" says a heading in the local Anglo-Indian Paper. It appears they are only asking for "compensation when they reach senior posts"—a sort of new "Lee Loot" in advance.

* * * *

"Lord Irwin added that he remembered more than one case in which the Indian members of the Council called on to make a recommendation between an English I.C.S. officer and an Indian recommended in favour of the English officer."

They would. It's what they are there for. They've got to keep their own job.

* * * *

She was one of those women who want to see everything there is in the shop. She was looking for hose, and the obliging salesman got down everything in sight.

After the counter had been strewn with hose of every size and shape and colour—box on box, dozens on dozens—he said: "There, madam, is our stock."

"Is that all you have?" asked the woman, her voice showing disappointment.

"Yes, madam," he replied "except the pair I I've got on."

Score 4 Short Of Three Hundred In First Innings

Dull Cricket Relieved By Ames' Fine Display

WEST-INDIES COLLAPSE & CLOSE WITH 55 FOR 6

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 26.

In the test match between England and West Indies England had made 156 runs for the loss of 6 wickets in their first innings at lunch to-day.

The weather was threatening and the cricket inclined to be soft when play was resumed. The first cricket fell at 49, Sutcliffe being caught by Grant off Martindale for 21.

Sutcliffe survived a red hot chance which Headley failed to hold in the slips off Martindale, but in the latter's fifth over was caught at backward point.

Hammond joined Walters and was watchful at first. He opened out later despatching Achong to the on boundary twice in succession and sent up hundred in an equal number of minutes. Then Hammond made a bad stroke and was brilliantly caught by Headley at backward point off Griffith for twenty-nine (103/2/29).

Leyland filled the vacancy but the partnership was shortlived. Griffith claimed Leyland's wicket in his next over, having him held by Barrow splendidly on leg side when he had just broken his duck (105/3/1).

WALTERS' BOLD INNINGS

Walters took a hundred-and-five minutes to reach his individual fifty.

Martindale now took charge of the attack from Griffith and the next minute with the first ball of his over he disposed of Walters, Barrow well back on legside bringing off beautiful catch (106/4/51).

England thus lost three wickets for three runs in eighteen minutes. Walters played bold and confident innings. He batted in all for ten minutes under two hours giving an exhibition of a fine variety of strokes, and reach the boundary on four occasions.

Jardine opened funerally using the middle of the bat. Turnbull scored quickly but on several occasions hit with the edge of the bat. Jardine then open out, driving to the on and glancing Achong to the boundary. Turnbull twice hooked shortpitchers from Griffith to Boundary. Hundred-and-fifty was signalled in hundred-and sixty minutes.

The pair added four more runs to the total when Jardine fell to a catch at mid-off for twentyone by Da Costa, Achong being the successful bowler (154/5/21).

ROT SETS IN AGAIN

The rot set in again the same bowler dismissing Turnbull for the addition of one run to the score (155/6/28). The Partnership lasted for little less than hour.

Ames and Allen now came in and shortly threreafter lunch was taken, when Ames had not commenced scoring, while Allen had put on a single and the score stood at 156/6.

Twenty-five runs were scored in twenty-five minutes after lunch. Allen hit a couple of leg-boundaries off Martindale, Ames cutting Achong for five which were all run for.

The Fielding was none too brilliant hitherto but a brilliant piece of work was done by Grant who, from midoff, enabled Da Costa, the bowler, to run out Allen for sixteen (194/7/16).

Two hundred was telegraphed after 240 minutes play. Robins who replaced Allen played much too late. Martindale with a new ball clean bowled him with an inswinger for eight (217/8/8).

ALL OUT FOR 296.

Ames playing skilful cricket reached fifty in ninety minutes. Batting was slow against Achong and Griffith. Verity was strong on legside. He was eventually caught behind the bowler, by Achong off Griffith for twenty-one (265/9/21).

Macaulay the last man in was out l.b.w. to Martindale for nine. England's innings thus terminated at 236 Ames remaining unbeaten with eighty-three.

Ames gave a brilliant display driving on both sides. His stay at the wickets lasted 150 minutes and 32 of his runs came through boundaries.

The attendance had increased

(Continued on page 7)

EUROPEAN MINISTERS IN INDIAN STATES

Butler To Circulate List Of 19 States

W. P. PROPOSALS

Powers Of Ruler In Appointing Representatives To Federal Legislatures

LONDON, June 26.

Mr. Butler in the House of Commons undertook to circulate the list of the 19 States in which European Officers were employed as Ministers.

REPATRIATION FROM F. M. S.

White Paper proposals did not limit State Rulers' discretion in the appointment of representatives to the Federal Legislature.

Mr. Butler would also circulate the number of Indians repatriated from the Federated Malay States in the past five years. He did not know whether India contemplating at present revision of Emigration Policy, but Emigration to Malay had practically ceased owing to the rubber industry depression.

In both cases the questioner was Mr. Thomas Williams.—Reuter.

ELEVEN ARRESTS IN DACCA

Sequel To Armed Robbery Attempt

DACCA, June 22.

Twenty eight houses were searched early yesterday morning in connection with the attempted robbery in Nawalpur on June 14, and eleven young men were arrested.—A. P.

Lady Noyce (left) wife of Sir F. Noyce (right), Member for Labour and Industry, Government of India, sailed for Europe by last Saturday's mail steamer.

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru (centre) the Allahabad leader, at the Bombay Swadeshi League meeting held in the Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday evening.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Cable From Prominent Indians Received

BUTLER EXPLAINS

"Nothing More To Add To Hoare's Statement", Says Butler

LOONDON, June 26.

Receipt was acknowledged by Mr. Butler in the House of Commons of a telegram, from prominent Indians, not associated with the Indian Congress, urging release of untried political prisoners or those convicted of offences which are not of violent nature, and stressing the value of Congress participation in shaping the constitution of India.

Mr. Butler did not find it necessary to add to Sir Samuel Hoare's statement of 13th February.

MEERUT PRISONERS.

Tackled by Mr. Thomas Williams and W. John in the House of Commons with regard to privileges alleged to have been denied to Meerut prisoners, Mr. Butler said that Sir Samuel Hoare was satisfied that the local Government had considered all relevant factors in classifying them as "B" instead of as "A". They had already been transferred from "C."

ADVANCE IN STERLING DOLLAR & FRANC

Due To Misunderstanding of Rule Of Netherland Bank

(SPECIAL CABLE)

AMSTERDAM, June 26.

The decision of the Netherlands Bank to deliver gold only before noon aroused fresh fears of inflation. The public not being aware of the new rule thought the bank had stopped all gold deliveries causing an advance in the sterling, dollar and franc, but the bank announced it will deliver gold to-morrow on the usual conditions.

IN INTERESTS OF OWN SAFETY

500 Socialists And Communists Custodied

BERLIN, June 26.

In the neighbourhood of Senftenberg and Magdeburg nearly 500 Socialists and Communists are taken into custody "in the interests of their own safety."—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN AIRMAN REACHES RANGOON

RANGOON, June 26.

The Australian Airman Mr. Ulm and party, arrived here from Alor Star at 2-55 p.m. The airman informed the press that he was not flying to create a new record. The flight to Rangoon from Alor Star, which he had left at 5-55 a.m. was uneventful excepting heavy rain. The engine was still giving trouble to the airman. He will proceed to Allahabad early to-morrow morning.

A wireless message received from Penang on Sunday night states that Australian Airman Ulm made a forced landing at Alortar on Suday. It was expected to leave for Rangoon this morning and arrive here this afternoon.—A P

MISSIONARY INJURED BY GUN ACCIDENT

MADRAS, June 26

G F Champion, European Missionary from Namakal, Salem District, has been admitted to the General Hospital for treatment of gunshot wounds.

It is stated that while out on a hunting excursion his rifle accidentally went off and hit him on the right thigh. He is improving. —A.P

AMERICA'S HOPE OF WORLD RECOVERY

Senator Couzens Makes Big Claim At World Conference

Largest Programme Of Public Works In History

LONDON, June 26.

The main conference hall was packed to hear speech of Mr. Neville Chamberlain before the monetary subcommittee one on indebtedness.

After advocating restoration of confidence to restart international leading, Mr Chamberlain expressed the opinion that, while general reorganisation of existing debts was not necessary, direct negotiations might be advisable in individual cases between debtors and creditors.

Negotiations might be facilitated by the establishment of authoritative impartial body but such a body must not be arbitral He gave the instance of the successful activities of the British council of foreign bond holders which was a negotiating body without statutory power.

AMERICAN VIEW

An important pronouncement on world debts was made by Senator Couzens, following Mr. Chamberlains speech at the Economic sub-committee.

While agreeing with the need of improving prices Mr. Couzens said that the burden of debts must be simultaneously lightened "This is however is not an invitation to default", he added.

He claimed that the United States had exhibited courageous willingness to face facts by establishing agencies to effect composition of debts.

The United States had also set the world an example of the largest programme of public works in history which would energise production and consumption everywhere and if followed all over the world would improve foreign exchanges.

The United States favoured increasing production and consumption. He declared that American policy would mean increased imports of raw and other materials over two thirds of which enters the America tariff was free.

The increased demand for raw material under the American programme offered far more hope of world recovery than the reduction of tariffs on manufactured articles.

STRAKOSCH'S WARNING

Sir Henry Strakosch following Mr. Couzens emphasised the importance of world recovery to India and warned that the general scaling down of debts not as a temporary measure but permanently, would strike a deadly blow at confidence and retard return to prosperity.

It therefore interested both debtors creditors to limit action to temporary measures.

Sir Henry Strakosch added that confidence had been destroyed because the world went bankrupt by the prodigious rise in the purchasing power of money which ought be stabilised in terms of goods.

TALKS BEHIND SCENES

In contrast to the apparent absence of progress in the morning's short meeting of the Silver Committee of the World Economic Conference considerable discussion is going on behind the scenes.

It is believed when the agreement finally emerges it will follow the main lines of the Pittman resolution.

Sir George Schuster made a statement outlining India's silver position and offered India's cordial co-operation in seeking a solution of the problem.

The morning's silver discussions were devoted to a preliminary exchange of views on the possibility of reaching an understanding as regards the regulation of silver supplies coming on the market from mines and also steadying and limitation of the flow of Government stocks marketed.—Reuter.

RIYASAT EDITOR'S APPEAL

Sessions Judge Hears Arguments And Reserves Judgment

HOSHANGABAD, June 26

The bail application of Sardar Diwan Singh, Editor of Riyasat, who has been sentenced to three years rigorous imprisonment under the Princes Protection Act, was argued to-day by Mr B B Tawakley, advocate of Delhi, before the Sessions Judge, Hoshangabad.

Crown counsel Mr S C Dube and Khan Bahadur Abdul Rahaman, counsel for the Nawab, opposed the application. After hearing the arguments on both sides, the judge reserved orders till June 28.—A.P.

BURMA MAIL SERVICES

LONDON, June 26.

In the House of Commons Mr. Butler said that he would enquire what action the Government of India proposed with regard to Burma Government's proposal to curtail services and reduce speed of mailboats between Indian and Burma ports.—Reuter

FOOD POISONING TRAGEDY IN CALICUT

Four Members Of Family Dead And Five Dangerously Ill

MADRAS, June 26.

A Calicut message says that four members of a Moplah family have succumbed and five others are lying in a precarious condition as a result of what is suspected to be a case of food poisoning in a village in Walluvanad Taluk.

The police are investigating.—A P

KILLED BY LIGHTNING

FARIDPUR, June 25

Two sons and daughter-in-law of a cultivator of village Ramnagar Char have been killed by lightning while half a dozen other members of the family received severe shocks and fainted, but escaped death.—A P

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted experienced general Clerk, with knowledge of typewriting essential for an Electrical Firm. Salary Rs. 45/-. Apply Box No. 782 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a young graduate to work in Sundry Goods Dept. of well established mercantile firm, with prospects of salesmanship. Candidates should apply with true copies of original University certificates to Box No. 785, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

Hindu Restaurant—Large up-to-date premises in Medows Street, excellent situation. Apply Box No. 124, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates for Overseers, Sub-Engineers, Structural, Sanitary, Civil Engineering Examinations. Recognised London Diplomas. Moderate charges. Apply Principal Bombay School of Civil Engineering, Fort Bombay. (781).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Get—Quick—Rich through Professor Shroff's advice. Silver shares securities, cotton futures business transacted for clients 12/36 per cent interest realised from safe investments. Loans arranged personal security, mortgages. Estate Factory, C. Shroff Co., Forbes St., opposite Greaves Cotton. (786).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Paid Agents in every District. Fixed salary Rs. 35 per mensem plus commission. No security; Must pay only nominal cost for samples. Apply to: The Allianz Industrial Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin. (784).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

84. ARCHITECTS.

Mr. Kemp, who is a Member of the Institute of Naval Architects of good experience, has vacancies for four students, desirous of studying Naval Architecture and Designing in all its branches. Intensified course taken over a period of from two to three years. Preference given to Indian Students. Terms inclusive (Instruction and Board), £150. per year. Albert J. Kemp, M.I.N.A., 289, London Road, Portsmouth, England. (780).

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted—To know that the Civil Engineering College, Lucknow trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Next session commences from July for Sub-Overseer, Overseer & Sub-Engineering classes. For free prospectus apply to the Principal. (527).

Wanted Matriculates for Subordinate Engineer training for July, 1933, Session. Specialised tuition for Recognised Engg. Examinations. Unique Employment Facilities. Scholarships given. Free prospectus from Principal, Hewett Engineering College, Lucknow. (720).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ELISE BOCK "Palace Riunions," Jungmannova 41, PRAHA II, Csechoslovakia are the Owners and Proprietors of the following Trade Mark:—

ELISE BOCK PRAG

used in respect of all kinds of Toilet and Perfumery Articles and other articles of a similar nature manufactured or otherwise dealt with by them and that any fraudulent imitation thereof or other infringement of their rights will be dealt with according to Law.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade Mark has been registered in British India under the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908.

N. S. GUBBI & COMPANY, Patent & Trade Mark Agents, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 6889

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES KALAJIN (PORBUNDER) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June, 1933 at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room in godown No. C 20, by order of the Insurance office concerned the above mentioned slightly damaged cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 772 of 1933.

WISSANJI THAKERSI HALAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Special Permanent Director of the Indian Cotton Exchange, residing at Mint Road, Fort, Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) MEGHJI BHARMAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar Bombay, (present whereabouts unknown). (2.) RAMJI BHARMAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar, Bombay, (present whereabouts unknown) Defendants.

To,

The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted the above suit in the High Court against you under Order 37 Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 2,536-9 due on a Hundi and further interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from the 12th May 1933. You are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the publication hereof for leave to appear to defend the suit. In default of your obtaining such leave the Plaintiffs will be entitled to obtain a decree as prayed by him.

Dated this 26th day of June, 1933.

BHIMJI & CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys. 6889

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T.	Arrive	Leave
*Genoa Maru	6785	19 June,	28 June
Hakusan Maru	10,500	.. @	10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	.. @	25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....@	8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	†22 Aug.

*Limited passengers Japanese food.

x Calls at Colombo @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Colombo Leave	Marseilles. Arrive
Hakone Maru	10500	5 July	23 July
Suwa Maru	10700	20 July	7 Aug.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Taiyo Maru	14500	16 July	
Chichibu Maru	17000		2 Aug.

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hiye Maru	11600	31 July	
Heian Maru	11600		14 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

*For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Cox's Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

'Phone No. 20279; Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departur
Altai Maru	15th June	24th June
Alaska ,,	24th ,,	8th July
Hague ,,	9th July	22nd ,,
Andes ,,	13th ,,	28th ,,
Havre ,,	24th ,,	8th Aug.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD (Incorporated in Japan) Tai Building Hornby Road Bombay Telegrams:—"Chosen."

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT of BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

(1)	No.	286 of 1929.	Re:	Aubray Mitchel Jacquet.
(2)	No.	181 of 1930.	Re:	Quentin Charles Allmo.
(3)	No.	244 of 1930.	Re:	Chaturbhuj Kalidas, a firm.
(4)	No.	551 of 1930.	Re:	Iykara Parmeswar Menon.
(5)	No.	606 of 1930.	Re:	Francis Xavier Victor D'Souza.
(6)	No.	668 of 1930.	Re:	Charles Devis Weethe Rall Peppa
(7)	No.	671 of 1930.	Re:	Dennis Archibald Doyle.
(8)	No.	686 of 1930	Re:	Joan Charles James Wright.
(9)	No.	748 of 1930.	Re:	St. John Sharkey French.
(10)	No.	1174 of 1928.	Re:	Makan Nana Surti,
(11)	No.	827 of 1929.	Re:	Herbert Errol White,
(12)	No.	248 of 1930	Re:	Salebhai Mahomedbhai Patharia
(13)	No.	294 of 1930.	Re:	Laxman Dhondu Sagiwkar.
(14)	No.	515 of 1930.	Re:	Laxman Govind Jaur
(15)	No.	598 of 1930.	Re:	George Victor Browne.
(16)	No.	601 of 1930	Re:	Shivdayal Diwanchand Wasan
(17)	No.	627 of 1930.	Re:	Frederick Edmund Bailey.
(18)	No.	663 of 1930.	Re:	Hugh Lionel Charter.
(19)	No.	760 of 1930.	Re:	Sorabji Nasserwanji Italia.
(20)	No.	68 of 1928	Re:	Philip Falcao.
(21)	No.	127 of 1928.	Re:	Jack Donnely
(22)	No.	1373 of 1928 & 1693 of 1928.	Re:	Nazaralli Khanbhoy Dawoodi Bora and Lalchand Amritlal Parikh traded as Nazaralli Khanbhoy & Co., a firm.
(23)	No.	193 of 1924.	Re:	Rawal Chhaganlal Ranchodbhai. a firm.
(24)	No.	196 of 1911.	Re:	Bhimsey Vijpal Shah & Others traded as Dewsey Jadow.
(25)	No.	180 of 1923.	Re:	Tikaraj Kabolyaraj (Personal)
(26)	No.	205 of 1923.	Re:	Mahomedbhai Essabhai Dawoodi Vora traded as Mushinbhai Mahomedalli Fidalli.
(27)	No.	268 of 1930.	Re:	Maganlal Tulsidas Choksi

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a 1st. dividend in estates Nos. (1) to (9), a 1st. and final dividend in estates Nos. (10) to (19), a 2nd. and final dividend in estates Nos. (20) to (22), a 3rd. and final dividend in estate No. (23), a supplementary and final dividend in estates Nos. (24) to (26) and to make a preferential distribution amongst the preferential creditors in estate No. (27).

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective Estates as stated above without regard to such claim.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the said Estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. On expiry of the said period the assets in the above Estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, this 19th day of June, 1933.

P. B. MALABARI, Official Assignee of Bombay. 6841

Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay.

It is ON!

Ajanta CINETONE FIRST TALKIE.

SENSATION OF THE YEAR

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Daily: 5-15; 8 and 10-30

Sat. Sun. 2-30 p.m.

Tremendous Rush at the Box Office.

Come Early and Book Your Ticket.

Cast:—

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AMINA

HASSINA

Directed by: Mr. BHAVNANI.

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By popular demand FOR FOUR DAYS ONLY!

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Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m. THURSDAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.

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HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kandrapare (Bengal) Agents.

SOUTH INDIAN RURAL CENTRE

Scheme To Establish School For Workers

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Poona, a public meeting was held on Friday, in the South Indian Association premises, when Pandit H. Kunzru, Vice-President of the Servants of India Society presided. Mr. K. G. Sivaswamy, another prominent member of the Servants of India Society delivered an instructive lecture on "The South Indian rural centre of the Servants of India Society".

After the President and Lecturer were introduced to the audience by Mr. G. Krishnamurthy the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Sivaswamy outlined briefly the scheme he has on hand for starting a residential training school for willing workers in the cause of the uplift of the poor agricultural population of our country. The school was to be established in a central place like Mayanoor, (Trichinopoly District).

Pandit Kunzru in his presidential speech paid tributes to Mr. Sivaswamy for the work he has taken in hand and appealed to the audience to give financial assistance for carrying out this scheme.

Mr Narayanaswamy Iyer, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association proposed a vote of thanks to the distinguished guests of the evening.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

June 26.

Tergastea Socontch Trieste.
Conte Verle, Camelli, Trieste
Nurmahal, Robb, Rangoon.
Rajput, Dooley, Java.
Alaska Maru, Kawasaki, Kobe.
City of Rangoon, Hansen, Hull.
Maur, Svensen, Bangkok.

LOADING.

June 26.

Steamer Storviken for Rangoon.
Steamer Dogra for Rangoon.
Steamer Werdenfels for Hamburg.

S.S. Tergestea:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Tergestea, arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S.S. Conte Verde:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Conte Verde arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 81 passengers and hence she sailed the same day for Kobe, etc., with same bottom cargo and 116 through passengers.

S.S. Nurmahal:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Nurmahal, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S.S. Rajput:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Rajput, arrived in harbour on Monday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Alaska Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Alaska Maru, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S.S. City of Rangoon:—The B. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Rangoon, arrived in harbour on Monday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo.

S.S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Maur, arrived in harbour on Monday from Bangkonk, with a cargo of teakwood.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 26.

City of Winnipeg for Liverpool:—92 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton thread waste B. Mahasukhram and Co.; 155 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co.; 3807 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Glasgow:—1485 bags massoor Ralli Bros.

S.S. Werdenfels for Hamburg:—220 drms. castor oil and 8 drms. groundnut oil Swastika Oil Mills, Ltd.

For Rotterdam: —130 drms. castor oil Swastika Oil Mills, Ltd.

For Antwerp:—23 bales wool raw Shamji Mal; and 700 bags groundnut oil cakes Swastika Oil Mills, Ltd.

For Gothenburg:—20 drms. castor oil Swastika Oil Mills Ltd.

S.S. Bangalore for Osaka:—Cwt bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Altai Maru for Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 580 bales

S.S. Alaska Maru for Osaka:—150 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 140 tons iron scrap M. Jivraj and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—250 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Kobe:—612 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw N. Manilal and Co.

For Yokohama:—350 tons iron scrap M. B. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw N. Nagshi and Co.

S.S. Genoa Maru for Kobe:—885 bales cotton raw M. Amersey and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw V. Ladha and Co.; 1500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, June 26.

S. S. Varela from Busrah Agents, M. M. & Co.:—128 bales animal skins; 2,690 bags dates; 685 bags mash; 198 bags barley; 213 bags dari seeds.

From Karachi:—2 bales silver coins; 2,240 bags wheat; 276 bags wheat flour; 372 bags grain; 54 bags rice.

S. S. Kota Baroe from Genoa. Agents T. Morrison & Co.:—50 rkgs motor car covers; 40 cases cotton goods 24 cases olive oil.

S. S. Naldera from Kobe Agents, M. M. & Co.:—30 cases silk goods.

From Yokohama:—59 bales silk grapes.

From Hongkong:—100 cases silk; 21 cases silk goods.

From Shanghai:—190 h/c tea; 20 bales raw silk; 33 bales silk yarn.

From Singapore:—101 cases gum bezamin.

From Colombo:—50 cases apples.

S. S. Takliwa from Durban, Agents, M. M. & Co.:—248 cases apples; 49 cases ginger; 50 cases grapes.

From Zanzibar:—2,000 bales cloves.

From Mombasa:—1 case gold bars; 2,200 bales cotton.

S. S. City of Guildford from New York, Agents, F. [illegible] bell & Co.:—333 cases [illegible] cases soupsh; 30 cases [illegible] cells; 80 cases medicine; 30 cases toilets; 144 cases springs; 155 cases motor cars; 30 cases anto parts; 590 bales newspaper; 29 bales paper; 44 bales machinery; 40 bales wheat flakes; 21 bales batteries; 112 cases cotton remnauts; 188 dms. chemicals; 170 dms. lub grease; 2,183 dms. lub oil.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	7-20
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-15
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-40
Nagpur Express	14-00
Punjab Mail	15-10
Poona Past Passenger	16-00
Poona Express	19-30
Allahabad Express	20-40
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-00
Poona Fast Passenger ..	12-[illegible]
Madras Express	13-45
Punjab Mail	15-15
Poona Mail	15-30
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	16-45
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21-00
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	21-15
Madras Mail	22-00
Nagpur Express	22-15

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger ..	5-35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express.	6-00
No. 2 Up Gujerat Mail.	6-45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7-50
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail ..	8-55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14-30
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19-05
No. 6 Up Passenger ..	20-45

Departures from Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	3-45
No. 9 Down Passenger ..	8-55
No. 11 Down Passenger ..	13-35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20-25
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	20-40
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21-40
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22-00
No. 7 Down Passenger	23-15

AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers arrives 9-05

"NUCLEAR CHEMISTRY"

New Branch Of Knowledge Deals With Transmutation Of Elements

Professor Einstein was one of the audience on June 2 when Lord Rutherford, who delivered the annual Boyle lecture in the Oxford University Museum, described the rapid progress that has been made recently in the artificial transmutation of the elements.

Lord Rutherford said that Dr. Oliphant and he had recetly designed an apparatus in order to carry out experiments in transmutation at low voltages. It was found possible at a given voltage to obtain more than a thousand times the number of disintegrating particles for examination than in the pioneer experiments of Cockroft and Walton.

This at once made possible a number of new experiments. It was found that the transmutation of lithium could be easily observed when the proton had an energy of only 30,000 volts, and no doubt with special precautions the effect could be followed to still lower voltages. During the last few weeks a new type of projectile had been employed in studying transmutation, and the results so far obtained were of great interest.

"In a sense," he said, "we are opening up to-day a new branch of knowledge—nuclear chemistry—where we deal with with the combination and dissociation not of atoms as a whole but of the ultimate units which make up the minute world of the nucleus."

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WHY JAPAN VALUES INDIAN MARKET SO MUCH

Loss Of Chinese Market Has Left Her No Other Option, Says Nalini R. Sarkar And Suggests Japanese Trade Delegation To India

CALCUTTA, June 25.

Mr. Nalini R. Sarker, President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, has issued the following statement upon the subject of Indo-Japanese trade:—

In a previous statement to the press, I expressed the opinion that while it was absolutely necessary that Indian Industries should be protected fully against Japanese competition, it is equally urgent, in view of the important trade relations of this country with Japan, that the representatives of business interests of both the countries should meet, in order to work out a mutually satisfactory trade agreement. I am pleased to note that this view is gaining increasing acceptance on both sides.

The possibilities of an economic agreement with Japan should, in my opinion be investigated without further delay. From a preliminary survey of the trade between the two countries it appears to me that there exists an encouragingly wide scope for such closer co-operation. Japan's share in Indian exports even in 1931-32 was 8.7 per cent of the total value. In the same year in raw cotton alone her purchase amounted to Rs. 11 crores being 7.1 per cent of the value of the total exports of all kinds of merchandise, estimated at Rs. 166 crores.

PIG IRON EXPORT.

Apart from the fact that Japan purchased in 1931-32 nearly 50 per cent of the exports of raw cotton from India, her consumption of Indian Pig Iron amounted during the year to sixty-six lakhs of rupees, being 50 per cent of the value of total exports from India under this head. In Dressed Tanned skins Japan's purchase was no less important, being Rs. 25.7 lakhs in value, out of India's total exports of this commodity valued at Rs. 3.1 crores. It may be noted here, that of the total imports of this commodity into Japan he share of India was 40 per cent. India's share in Japanese imports of oilseeds was however disappointingly low, being valued at 0.3 million Yens out a total of 14.8 million Yens.

IMPORTANCE OF INDIAN MARKET.

The above are some of the important commodities that are exported to Japan from India and I am of the opinion that the scope for expansion of these exports should be explored by mutual negotiation. India on the other hand is one of the larrgest markets for Japanese manufactures, especially Japanese piecegoods. Out of Japan's total exports of the lattter, 25 per cent in 1930, 27 per cent in 1931 and 30 per cent in 1932 came to India. In spite of the fact that India had successively raised her import duties on cotton goods. China had been till 1930 Japan's chief customer so far as piecegoods were concerned. Since 1930, however, the Indian market has become increasingly important to Japan as the following figures will show:

Exports of Japanese piecegoods in million sq. yds. for the first 11 months.

	1930	1931	1932
China	552	334	289
India	374	360	592

BUYING LESS AND SELLING MORE.

Another fact to which I would like to draw the attention of the country is that, while Japan's exports to India have been increasing her purchases from India have been on the decline for some time past. The talk of boycott of Indian cotton has come to prominence only recently, but the decline in Japan's purchase of Indian cotton started earlier. In 1930 Japan bought 537 million pounds of Indian cotton; in 1932 the figure had come down to 342 million pounds. Imports of Indian Pig Iron into Japan declined from 150, 491 tons in 1931 to 117, 862 tons in 1932. Imports of Dressed Skins from India to Japan went down in value from 8.7 million Yens in 1930 to 7.9 million Yens in 1932, and imports of oilseeds from India have remained for all practical purposes stationary.

Considering Japan's exports and imports as a whole India's loss will be apparent from the following figures:

In Million Yens	1930	1931	1932
Japan's exports to India	129	100	192
Japan's imports from India	180	133	117

MENACE TO INFANT INDUSTRIES.

It would, therefore, seem as if there had been in existence in Japan a definite plan to push forward her exports to India and to restrict her imports from this county. Whether this is a feature of Japan's planned economy or is the result of the increasing control she has been exercising over new and wider territories in the Far East, or is due to both these factors is more than I can tell with the facts at our disposal. Irrespective of the causes, our Japanese friends should understand clearly that India cannot, she will not, look on with equanimity at the export policy of Japan which is one of the gravest menaces our infant industries have been called upon to face, while she has steadily been curtailing her purchases of Indian products.

GIVE AND TAKE.

A trade agreement between the two countries must, in order to be of enduring benefit be based upon "give and take." In the markets of each country the products of the other country must be assured a more or less definitely agreed share.

There is one more point to which I would like to draw the attention of the public. It has been reported in the newspapers that negotiations have been going on in London between the representatives of the Japanese and the British Governments. I am not aware that the Government of India are being consulted or kept informed of the progress of these conversations.

If, therefore, any agreement is entered ineo in London which does not appear to be in the interests of India, we shall have a repetition of the experiences we had, at the time of ratification of the "Ottawa Agreement". I would, therefore, suggest that the Government of India should request the Japanese Government to send a Trade Delegation to India, to discuss and work out a trade agreement, in co-operation with representatives of Indian business interests.—A. P.

INDORE CONSPIRACY CASE

Accused's Friend Examined

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, June 25.

The Court reassembling as usual, the cross examination of Ramaiyand student, a friend of Bharatsingh one of the accused and the brother-in-law of the Court Inspector Mr. Durgashankar Vora was started by Dr. Vyas. The boy admitted his friendship with Bharat but never joined or knewsol any of the illegal activities of Bhat, Pune, Narainsingh or Avasthi. In fact whenever he went to them they always talged o. school matters and studies. He never received any letter or correspondence of Bharat nor did he knew any of the activities of Bharat Pills. Narayansingh or others. The first letter he received from Bharat was sent from Poona enquiring about the situation or atmosphere and state of things in Indore, but he could not say what was meant by this enquiry. He admitted that he went many times on Scout trips to Deoguradia, Sukhniwas Patalpani and other places but did not remember certainly in what year.

SCOUTS MASTER.

Ramchandra Mandloi, Scouts' Master, was next cross examined by Dr. Vyas and he stated that some of the accused were members of the Scout Institution maintained by the Government. The B. P. Scouts to which the Medical students belonged carried the Union Jack and their Slogan was "God save the King." He said that any seditious or revolutionary ideas were to be kept out of the institution and the accused members were known to him of very good character.

The cross examination of Mr. Durgashanker Vora was next taken up by Dr. Vyas and continued till the end of the day.

The Court reaseembling as usual, the cross examination of Mr. Ganesh Prasad Shukla Special Branch Sub-Inspector Police was continued by leading pleader Mr. Vyas. He admitted that he had been to the Household Officer Mr. Purandare to enquire about Mahabirsingh Buldeosingh one of the accuseds' attendance on the dacoity days and he found that he was found marked present in the roll register but he was in the reserve.

Mr. Pande Sug-Inspector Police was next taken up for cross examination which was continuing when the Court rose for the day.

Purnea.—In connection with the general election of the Purnea Municipality, Raja P. C. Lal of Nazargunge has been returned unopposed from his ward.—A. P.

NEW SCHEME FOR REVIVING DHARWAR BANK

Shareholders And Depositors Must Take Care Of Their Interests And Co-operate With Each Other

(From A Correspondent.)

The Dharwar Bank Ltd. which was doing business till recently—a pretty large business in this part of the country—came to a crises about two years back and was on the point of going into liquidation, when some of the big depositors took upon themselves to run the Bank by evolving a scheme, according to which the depositors were to be paid by instalments in five years from 1933, at 5 per cent. per annum. Certain concessions were also given to women depositors, students or charitable institutions whereby they could receive part of their principal and interest even before they were paid to others.

It was provided that the Directorate should consist of 11 members six of whom were to be elected by the creditors and five by the shareholders. It must be remembered that the share capital of the Bank is Rs. 75,000 on which dividend was paid at 10 to 15 per cent. for about 30 years immediately before the Bank came to crisis. To safeguard the interest of the depositors it was provided in the scheme that the Bank should not declare or pay any dividend for three years from 1932.

Adjustments of deposits against loans, for which there was a great demand from the depositors who naturally thought of securing their amounts by transfering their deposits to individuals in the form of loans, were also completely stopped, except in the case of creditors who were also the principal debtors. A scheme embodying these and other provisions was sanctioned by the High Court.

NEW SCHEME.

One instalment of interest was accordingly paid by the Bank in January 1933, but as the next instalment of June drew nearer, it was found very difficult to carry out the provisions of the Scheme in regard to payments. Five per cent. the rate of interest to be paid to depositors was found to be prohibitive, as also the payment of 10 per cent. of the principal due in 1933. In the new and revised Scheme now submitted to the High Court for sanction, the rate of interest during the working of the scheme has been reduced to 3 per cent. and the principal is liable to be paid from 1935 till 1943 in small and increasing instalments. Adjustments, except in the case of depositors who are also the principal debtors, have been completely stopped for the present. It has geen prohibited to declare a dividend for seven years instead of three years.

MANY DIFFICULTIES.

It must be stated at the outset that a substantial portion of the loans advanced were among persons who were directors of the Bank, or their nearest friends, when the Bank came to a crisis. Under the new management, those persons who were directors, as also the manager, at the time when the Bank came to a crisis had, it appears, undertaken to facilitate the working of the scheme. Unfortunately, however, I learn that this help never came. If the old directors, etc., had paid off a part of their dues, the Bank would have been in a position to pay the second instalment also according to the original Scheme.

Again, extreme depression prevailing in this district for the last two years must have made the recoveries very difficult. Then there was the Income Tax affair, which engaged the attention of the directorate for a pretty long time finally resulting in a decision in the Bank's favour.

In the new and revised Scheme to be presented to the High Court for sanction, even out of the 3 per cent interest payable till 31-3-1933, provision is made to pay only 2 per cent. in cash, retaining the remaining one per cent. for legal expenses, etc. This one per cent. is however liable to be paid together with the next instalment of payment. The Scheme of 18-7-32 provides for powers to the management to raise a loan of Rs. 10,000 to meet legal expenses. But the Directorate have not used this power till now as they did not want to pay interest on that amount.

CAUSD OF CRISIS.

It is clear enough that the crisis is not entirely due to the general economic depression to which we invariably attribute our present misfortunes. It is clear that the crisis is no less due to the alleged mismanagement on the part of the old directors and others in authority. It was a very short-sighted policy, to declare an increasing dividend from year to year when the Banks's Reserve Fund did not exceed Rs. 32,500 even during the last year of the big dividends. It was this much-advertised and suppsed boom that led to the pouring in of deposits, nobody caring to satisfy himself as to the real position of the Bank with regard to its investments.

It may be said that some person or persons managed to gain the confidence of the Bank's and used that confidence recklessly. Most of the loans advanced were not sufficiently secured, and the liquid resources of the Bank were never enough to meet an emergency.

BIG LOSS.

It was one such emergency and the fact that the Bank had lost credit among Bankers, that led to a loss of about Rs. 62,000 in the year 1931-32. Such a big loss, coming as it did in the wake of severe economic depression, and with nothing to fall back upon, brought about the present breakdown.

Though rather late, the depositors of tht Dharwar Banks Ltd. have awakened to their responsibility in the matter of security. They approached the High Court for sanctioning a Scheme by which their monies may be repaid and interests guarded. Finding that the original Scheme was rather presumptious and fell far short of the present requirements they have again approached the High Court for a revision of the same.

CLUB OWNER TAKES POISON

Arrears Of Rent Responsible For Tragedy

"Death due to shock from a suicidal dose of some corrosive acid," was the verdict of the City Coroner's Jury over the death of Gulam Alli Fida Alli, a Muslim aged 45, who died on Sunday morning.

From the evidence it appears that Gulam Alli was the proprietor of a Club at Ripon Road and had not been able to pay the rent for some last five or six months.

Finding no way out of the difficulty he cut his life short by taking poison.

SIMLA, June 25

Mr. A. C. Badenoch, Officiating Auditor General in India, proposes to leave Simla on July 7 on a tour of inspection during the course of which he will visit Nagpur, Madras and Bombay before returning to Simla on July 22.—A. P.

DACOITS PLUNDER MARRIAGE PARTY

But Are Afterwards Caught And Jailed

LAHORE June 25

The story of how a marriage party fell victim to a party of dacoits who were armed with a gun and other lethal weapons was recalled in the Lahore High-court when the appeal of one Inder Singh who had been sentenced to seven years rigorous imprisonment was heard before Mr. Justice Bhide.

According to the prosecution a number of dacoits receiving information that a marriage party was staying in a village in Ludhiana district raided the village and broke open the doors of the Dharamsala where the marriage party was sleeping. One of the dacoits ascended the roof of the building and began to fire shots indiscriminately in order to scare away the villagers. The dacoits plundered booty worth Rs. 4,000/ including gold ornaments and escaped.

THRILLING ENCOUNTER

The dacoits were arrested in a jungle after a thrilling encounter

BEHAR HINDU SABHA CONDEMNS BAHAWALPUR HAPPENINGS

An extraordinary meeting of the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha was held on the 22nd June 1933, under the Presidentship of Babu Jagatnarain Lal General Secretary Hindu Mahasabha when a resolution was passed viewing with resentment and alarm the still serious development in the Bahawalpur State in the shape of wholesale and indiscriminate arrests of Hindu leaders and attacks and lathi charges made on Hindu ladies and children resulting in the death of a Hindu girl.

OPIUM TO END DIFFICULTIES

Grain Merchant Finds A Way Out

Tejee Petler, a Hindu grain merchant who owned a shop at Chandanwari, committed suicide on Sunday last, being unable to find a way out of some difficulty which, it appears, had troubled him for a long time.

An inquest over his death was held by the Coroner on Monday morning when the jury returned a verdict of death due to opium poisoning.

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COTTON STRONG ON SPECULATIVE BUYING

Unfavourable Western Belt Weather Forecast

LARGE DEMAND FOR TEXTILE GOODS

Private Reports Optimistic Regarding Acreage Reduction

As a net result of trading during the past week, New York cotton futures show a rise of 34 points. Prices fluctuated within the range of 52 points and the improvement was due to general buying owing to increased confidence in the inflationary theory and to additional evidence of general improvement in business.

The acreage reduction plan is regarded favourably by U. S. cotton growers. A considerable amount of realising and scattered hedge selling developed with offerings tending to increase as prices approached the peaks established in the later part of May, but the offerings were well absorbed on comparatively moderate reactions owing to continuation of excessive heat over the cotton Belt.

Bombay, June 26

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was active and strong on speculative buying influenced by absence of rain in drought sections and unfavourable Western belt forecast. Prices opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points and fluctuated within a narrow range during first hour. There was some long liquidation but later on prices improved on unfavourable weather forecast and closed at net rise of 9 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 9.60c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 6 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 11 points at 9.73c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 9 to 8 points. There was improved buying on reports of excessive heat. Later on the market was quiet as the buying was confined to limit orders. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 6.23d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 6 points with July 5.37 and October 5.41.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and Sakels closed at a rise of 9 points while Upper futures advanced 8 to 11 points.

This week there will be wide propaganda in the States to reduce acreage under cotton cultivation. It is reported that growers are in favour of the plan and it is believed that the plan will be successful. It remains to be seen how far the farmers cooperate as there exists a section which believes that the new plan is uneconomic.

Any how the general sentiment is still inclined to look for further advance in cotton prices. As usual in a rising market there exists a robust demand for cotton textile goods while the unfavourable weather which prevails over the cotton belt is influencing further speculative buying.

BULLISH TREND.

The main trend of cotton prices particularly in America is upward and there exists a fairly large long interest. The future course of the market entirely depends upon crop conditions and political developments and outcome of the London Economic Conference, progress of which is very slow. Under the circumstances we think it risky to follow the advance too boldly and prefer purchases only on good breaks.

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices on the New York cotton market advanced on general buying due to increased confidence in the Inflationary theory and also owing to the additional evidence of general improvement in business, together with private reports that the Administration's Acreage Plans are regarded favourably by growers, particularly in the Western belt. A considerable amount of realising and scattered hedge selling developed with offerings tending to increase as prices approached the peaks established in the latter part of May, but selling was absorbed on comparatively moderate reactions.

Apart from complaints that rain is needed in sections of Texas and Oklahoma, weather is considered generally favourable to the crop, but its effects on the market are modified by the acreage curtailment proposals. It is reported that Japanese interests will purchase the entire crop approximating 150,000 bales in San Joaquin Valley and California. The Cotton goods market was steady but trading was quiet pending developments in connection with the processing tax and the official ruling on shorter working week and the minimum wage proposal.

PSYCHOLOGY OF CONFIDENCE

A New York cotton firm writes: "General business is picking up rapidly all over the country. The Administration is bending every effort to improve the price of farm products. Whether or not we may agree with the methods that are being pursued, and whether or not in the long run what may seem to be artificial stimuli are good, nevertheless, temporarily their effect can be over-ride all other factors. It would seem at this writing that the psychology of confidence and belief in higher prices for commodities, regardless of what may now exist in the form of supplies, may carry the market for cotton still higher."

INDIAN COTTON ATTRACTIVE.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., state:—

The continued drought in Texas and increasing complaints of weevil in the Eastern Belt, coupled with increased trade demand caused a further advance in prices.

Garside says this season there is an alarming deficiency of subsoil moisture in the Western Belt and as stated by us a few months ago the Amerivan Govt. long distance weather forecast prognosticated early drought followed by very unseasonable rains in September.

Should this prove to be the case crop prospects do not augur well. Most of the private reports assert that the American Government will obtain the necessary acreage reduction this week and the farmers willingness to abandon acreage is attributed to Government's favourable measures in respect of farm mortgages.

Trade reports in America speak of an increased turn-over in light and heavy industries and this is mainly due to Government's wide industrial reconstruction programme and allotment of funds. With the Congress adjourned the general belief is that Government will push forward all schemes which have been sanctioned by Congress.

The reported agreement among the large wheat growing countries for a substantial reduction in acreage is viewed very favourably by the American grain trade. At the Economic Conference though progress is slow, the American delegates deny any isolationalist policy and strong hopes are held for co-operation and co-operation.

Our opinion is unchanged and we consider Indian cotton prices the most attractive and the cheapest in the world's markets.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N. Y. October Highest 9.75 (11.54 a.m.) Lowest 9.67 (11-07 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

The Liverpool Representative of New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled us on 24th inst., as under:—

"Many fear American Domestic Policy unreconcilable with restoration International Monetary economic system unless rest of the world prepared to follow similar programme of raising internal prices production costs."

Their Liverpool friends cabled on 24th inst. as under:—

"American advices continue very bullish, plan reducing cotton acreage expected to be successful. Expect further advance considering strength Wheat market."

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool:—Despite re-affirmation American Government's desire raise prices markets fail respond adequately; reports to date as to adoption Wallace plan optimistic; even if adopted remain sceptical as to execution.

New York.—Heavy liquidation by speculators; market in a healthy condition; decrease in acreage probable; expect a further advance.

New York:—Large demand textiles constructive factor continues; general rains desirable.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Market broad. General buying with sentiment cotton grains bullish.

New York.—Trade improvement in America continues. General rains would be beneficial. Expect higher.

New York.—Markets ability absorb cotton impressive and indicates strength based on actual improvement in trade. Expect continued improvement.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Although American treasury says administration determined go considerable lengths raise prices markets respond poorly. Fears France abandon Gold partly responsible for this. South reports wallace plan likely be adopted even so remain sceptical as to executions.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 26.

In sympathy with a further rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 209|- for Broach A|M. delivery. The market opened steady at Rs. 229|8 and advanced to Rs. 231|8 on general buying by bazar operators. Option dealers were moderate buyers and the market displayed good undertone. At the advance there was increased long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 230|8 but the offerings were well absorbed by speculative demand.

Prices again improved to Rs. 231|8. At this level the market remained quiet but steady awaiting Liverpool opening cables:—

Liverpool market opened firm at a rise of 9 points and prices in the local market improved to Rs. 231-12. At this level there was absence of demand and prices sagged to Rs. 230-8 .The market closed as under:—

Broach J/A. 211-0-0.
Broach A/M 230-12-0
Oomra July 195-12-0
Oomra D J 203-12-0
Bengal July 158-8-0.
Bengal D/J 170-8-0.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 26.

Broach Fine	212/215
Bengal Fine	162/166
Mathia Fine	180/186
Khandeish	182/189
Aurangabad/Jalna	182/187
Akola/Khamgaon	190/195
Arvi/Dhamangaon	196/199
Wardha/Nagpur	199/203
Khandwa/Sanawad	193-197
Indore/Ujjain	190/207
Veeramgam/Patadi	201/207
Coompta M G Good	214/219
Bagalkot	199/205
Miraj/Itehalkaranji	207/212
Kurangani/Cambodia	256/271
Old Southerns	184/199

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 24-6-33	8565000	9830000
Receipts yesterday 24-6-33	9000	8000
Exports to date 24-6-33	7710000	8343000
Stock at Ports 23-6-33	3576000	3602000
Stock in Interior Towns 23-6-33	1393000	1449000
Stock in Liverpool 23-6-33	781000	824000
Visible Supply 23-6-33	7215000	7160000
Quantity in Sight 23-6-33	13170000	14471000
Quantity out of Sight 23-6-33	12750000	12503000

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 24.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach:				
July-A.	209¼	209½	207½	207½
A.-May	229	229	227½	227½
Oomra:				
July	193½	193½	192½	192½
D.-J.	201½	201½	200	200
Bengal:				
July	157	157	155½	155½
D.-J.	168½	168½	167½	167½

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 24

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
American Power & Light Common	13 1/2
American Power & Light Pfd dol	6 35
American Power & Light 5 per cent Pfd A	30
American Forn. Power Common	16
American Forn. Power Gold Debs	52
American Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	33
Electric Bond Common	34 1/4
Electric Bond 5 dol pfd	53 1/2
Electric Bond 6 per cent pfd	60
Consolidated Gas	58
Columbia Gas	24
United Light & Power A	7 3/4
North American	32
United Corporation	12
American Tel & Tel	127
Western Union Telg	55
Radio Corp.	9 1/2
Cheasapeake & Ohio	41
New York Central	39 1/2
Union Pacific R R	114
Briggs Mfg.	12
Pennsylvania R R	29
Norfolk & Western	151
Lima Locomotive	25
American Smelting	33
Anaconda Copper Mining	16 1/4
Int Nickel Common	17 1/4
United Steel	57 1/4
Bethelehem Steel	39 1/4
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	28
Commercial Solvents	23
Gen. Rly. Signal	36
Goodyear Tyre	36
United Aircraft	32
Packard Motor	6
National Dairy	22
General Electric	24 1/4
General Motors	29
Standard Oil of N J	38 1/2
Erie R R	14
Guaranty Trust	306
National City Bank	36
Sun Life of Canada	435
Mid. Con Petroleum	13
American Radiator	15 3/4
International Carriers	7
St. Regis Paper	6 1/4
Curtiss Wright	3 1/2
Philips Petroleum	14 1/4
American Super Power	7 1/4

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences.

New York-Liverpool:—July 256. October 228, Jany. 210.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach J.-Aug. 1933 210—Liverpool July 6.01 Rs. 51-3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-Liverppol:—Broach A.-May 1934 229—Liverpool May 1934 6.10 Rs. 36-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach J.-Aug. 210—New York July 9.46 Rs 40-1/4 at 4.22 Cross Rate.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, June 26.

Riltered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 295/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20/ per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 73/ per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 26.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 30/ Highest Rs. 30/5 Closing Rs. 30/3

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 315/ Highest Rs. 31/11/6 Closing Rs. 31/8/6

ACCOUNTS OF CURRENCY DEPT.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd June 1933:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,75,74,70
Reserve	
Coin and Bullion in India.	
Silver coin	93,73,17
In India Gold bullion	29,06,57
Silver bullion	9,12,37
Gold bullion	
In England.	
Silver bullion	
In His Majesty's Dominions Gold bullion.	
In transit between India, Gold bullion.	
Securities (purchase price	
In India	43,82,59
In England.	
Internal Bills of Exchange.	

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(In Thousands of Rupees).

In District Treasuries Balances on 28th February 1933 2,40,92 31st March 1933 3,70,41 30th April 1933 2,40,95 31st May 1933 2,07,78.

With the Imperial Bank of India Balances on 28th February 1933 7,07,87 31st March 1933 11,02,45 30th April 1933 14,66,00 31st May 1933 7,13,47

Total 9,48,79, 14,72,86 17,06,95 9,21,25

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 26.

B.C. RATE:—
T.T. & D.D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. & D.D. 1|6 1|32.
T.T. 1|6 1|32 to Sept.
T.T. 1|6 Oct|Decr.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T.T. 1|6 3|32.
D.D. 1|6 3|32.
3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 June.
NEW YORK B C RATE:—
T.T. 318, Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. 316, Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING:—
T.T. 313, Nominal.
PARIS BANKS SELLING:—
D.D. 647.
PARIS BANKS BUYING:—
D.D. 657.
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING:—
D D 63-3|8.
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T T 83-1|2 Nominal.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING:—
60 Days 82 Nominal
BANKS SELLING:—
Hongkong D D 93-3|4.
Shanghai D D 84-3|4.
Singapore D.D. 155-3|4.
Java D.D. 63-5|8.
Berlin D D 106-1|2.
BOSS RATES:—
New York—London 4.22 24th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|3 26th inst.
Japan—London 1|3 26th inst.
London—Paris 86.37 24th inst.
London—Belgium 24.31 24th inst.
London—Switzerland 17.61 24th inst.
London—Italy 64.62 24th inst.
London—Berlin 14.30 24th inst.
London—Holland 8.47-1|2 24th inst.
London— Stockholm 19.44-1|2 24th inst.
London—New York 4.22 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-2-2 23rd inst.; £6-2-3 24th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 1|2 23rd inst.; 18 7|16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 5|8 23rd inst.; 18 9|16 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 23rd inst.; 35 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 9|16 per cent. 23rd inst.; 9|16 per cent 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3|4 per cent 23rd. inst.; 3|4 per cent 24th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 1 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 per cent.
TONE:—Easy.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 24.

Spot Silver	34 3/4 -1/8c.
July delivery	35.10+10
Tone:—Steady.	

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, June 26.

T. T. on London:—	
Previous Close	1-3 1/16
To-day's Opening	1-3
To-dap's Close	1-3
Difference	—1/16

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

(Mesrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.):—

Bombay, June 25

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75; China Clay, quality No. 777; Rs. 68; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs. 55.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 7-4-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 4-9-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 6-10-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 9-14-0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 12-6-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-12-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21: Superfine Texol Rs. 36-12-0; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7; Bleaching powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 7; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 8-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-8-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 41-11-0; Soda Ash, German Rs. 6-12-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 32|7; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 31; Litharge Flake, small packing Rs. 23.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-9-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-8-3; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-7-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-6-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-6; Formal-de-Hyde Rs. 0-6-2.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Market Steady On Short Covering: Tata Steel Shares Steady

Bombay, June 26.

The Share Bazar opened quiet to-day but soon picked up steadiness on short covering and Scattered buying. Bombay Burma shares fluctuated between Rs. 397|8 and Rs. 407 1/8 and later on steadied around Rs. 303/12. Tata Iron and Steel shares ruled very steady with ordinary shares. Quoted at Rs. 52/4. There was fairly good transfer business. The steady tone witnessed to-day was influenced by improvemest in cotton prices. The undertone of the market is weak and several weak holders are awaiting further improvement with a view to unload speculative holdings in Burma and other mill shares.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 26.

Bombay Dyeing 802; 5; 1; 11; 10; 12-8.
Century 246; 50; 46; 50; 49; 51-4.
Central India 338; 41; 35-10; 40; 31-4.
Colaba 90; 89; 91.
Crescent 70; 69; 70; 68-12.
Fazalbhoy 366; 71; 65; 75; 73; 74-6.
Kohinoor 163; 65; 67-8.
New Great 161; 66; 65; 67-8.
Pearl 225; 21; 30.
Simplex 91; 92; 91-4.
Swadeshi 266; 70; 68; 71; 70; 72-8.
Bundi 23-4; 8; 23-12.
I. Cement 261; 65; 63; 70.
T. Steel Dfd. 213; 14; 19; 17; 18/2.
T. Steel Ord. 5,110; 3; 52; 18; 4; 8; 9/10.
B. Steam 280.
B Burma 4-26; 397; 406/14.
Tata Hydro 146-14; 147/8.
Andhra 1376; 80; 81.
Tram Ord. 135; 34-11; 35.

Rates at 2 p.m. were as under:—

Dyeings opened at Rs. 802/8 and closed at Rs. 812/8. Fazuls started at Rs. 370 and finished at Rs. 375. Pearls declined at Rs. 220 to close at Rs. 230. Swadeshis closed at Rs. 272/8 and Nagpores found buyers at Rs. 341/4. Centuries were steady at Rs. 251/4. Andhras closed at Rs. 1,381/4 and Powers came to business at Rs. 983/12 for August. Cements ruled firm. Indians rose to Rs. 270. Katnis were in request at Rs. 285 and Shahabads at Rs. 272/8. Bundis were priced at Rs. 23/12 Tata Steel 2nd Pref. appreciated to Rs. 84/8. Bombay Burma declined to Rs. 396/4 and closed at Rs. 406/14. New issues were steady at Rs. 132/4. Tata Steel Ordys. finished at Rs. 52/10 after opening at Rs. 51/8 and deferreds finished at Rs. 218/2.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, June 26.

Ahmedabad Advance	331-4
Bombay Dyeing	812-8
Century	251-4
Central India	331-4
Colaba Land	91/4
Crescent	68-12
Dawn	448-12
E. D. Sassoon	0-4
Ebrahim Pabaley	141-4
Finlay	90 0
Fazulbhoy	374-6
Gokak	126-4
Hindustan	1,850
Indian Mfg.	1,725-0
Indian Bleaching	190-10
Indore Malwa	377-8
Kastoorchand	0-2
Khatau	85-0
Kohinoor	167-8
Lakshmi	857-8
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	60
Mysore	102-8
New Great	167-8
Pearl	230-10
Phoenix	90-0
Sholapur	1,300-0
Sassoon Silk	42-2
Swan	55-0
Simplex	91-4
Swadeshi	272-8
Tata Mills	20-0
Vishnu Mills	1,595-0

BANK SECTION

Bank of India	103-0
Baroda Bank	84-0
Bombay Provincial	56-0
Central Bank	22
Imperial F. P.	1,190-0
Imperial P P 288-12	
Union Bank	4-8

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Andhra Valley Electric	131-14
Andhra Valley Ordy.	1,381-4
Bombay Tram ordy	133
Broach Electric	10-8
Karachi Electric	186-4
Surat Electric	161-4
	126-4
Tata Hydro Ordy.	147-8
Tata Power Ordy.	977-8

CEMENT SECTION

Bundi Cement	23-12
Gwalior Cement	62-4
Indian Cement	270-0
Katni Cement	284-8
Katni Cement Defd	1,047-8
Okha Cement	102-0
Punjab Cement Ordy.	14-10
Shahabad Cement	272-8
Shivrajpore	16-4
United Cements	55-8

PREFERENCE SHARES

Andhra Valley Pref.	1,205-0
Bombay Steam Pref.	261-4
Bombay Tram Pref.	73-8
Central India Pref.	5 0
Katni 1st Pref.	115-0
Katni 2nd Pref.	128-12
Punjab Cement Pref	13-4
Tata Hydro Pref.	120
Tata I. & S. 1st Pref	152-8
Tata I. & S. 2nd Pref.	84-8
Tata Power Pref.	1243-12
Vishnu Pref.	622-8

DEBENTURES.

6 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	107-8
6-1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel Deb	96-12
7 p.c. Sholapur Deb.	96-4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb.	107-6

RAILWAY SECTION

Ahmedabad Prantej	772-8
Amritsar Patti Old	111-0
Central Provinces	81-0
Dhond Baramati	80-8
Guzerat	80-4
Hoshiarpur Doab	80-0
Larkhana	80-0
Mandra Bhon	74-0
Mymensing Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Grd.	82-0
Pachora Jamner	81-0
Sara Siraiguni	81-8
Sialkot Narowal	90-0
Sind Light	80-8
Taptv Valley	880
Upper Sind Light	85-0

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	147-8
Br. Burma Petrol	3-14
Bombay Burma Old	406-14
Bombay Burma New	132-8
Bombay Steamer	281-4
Bombay Telephone	76-8
Belapur Sugar	191-4
Indian Radio Ordy.	416-4
Indian Radio Def.	390-0
Indian Mercantile	43-0
McKenzies	81-4
New India Assurance	23-0
Jupiter	11-2
Oriental	2,805
Vulcan	8-4
Port Canning	650-0
Scindia Steam	11-15
Tata Construction	58-8
Tata I. & S. Ord.	52-10
Tata I. & S. Def.	218-2
Tata Oil	18-8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 26.

In the local bullion market gold market ruled firm to-day with improved buying. Ashad delivery after opening at Rs. 30-4-0 advanced to Rs. 30-4-6. Silver market fluctuated within a range of 5 annas. Ashad delivery opened at Rs. 56-12 and after decling to Rs. 56-10 advanced to Rs. 56-15 on short covering. Later on prices ruled easy on liquidation. The undertone of the market is weak. Supplies are duty discourages holders. The large and the present import trend of prices is downward and every advance is likely to meet with increased selling pressure:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	56	11	0
Ashad delivery	56	13	0
Shravan delivery	57	5	0
Ready Gold	30	4	6
Ashad delivery	30	4	6
Shravan delivery	30	4	3
Sovereigns	19	10	6

SAMPIN EXCHANGE

Osaka, June 26.

	Pre.-Clo.	Op.	Close.
June	207.10	207.90	——
Sept.	199.60	202.00	200.70
Dec.	198.90	200.50	199.90

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 26.

3 1/2 p. c. G P Notes	80-4-6
3 1/2 p c 1947-60	91-5-0
4 per cent 1934-37 (Taxable)	100|12.
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	94-8
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 (Taxable)	101-14
4 pc 1943 (Taxable)	100-4
5 p.c. 1939 (Taxable)	104-2
5 p.c. 1940-43 (Taxable)	104-6
5 p.c. 1935	103-5
5½ per cent 1938/40 (Taxable)	106-7
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T B (Taxable)	106-4

TAXFREE LOANS.

6 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	110-2-6
3 p c B D L 1935 106-12.	
5 p c 1955 Mysore 109	
5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore 108	

CORPORATION LOANS

4 p.c. B P T	90
4 p.c. M Deb 1974	89
5 p.c. Deb 1959 103-4	
6 p.c. Deb 1954 113-4	
6 p.c. K P T 1956 113-4	
6 1/2 p c B I 1937 106-8	

3 1/2 p.c. Paper moved with a narrow range of one anna

4 p.c. 1960/70 is in good demand at the quoted rate.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Ashad Shud 4, 1989
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 3, 1352
Parsi—Deh 24, 1302
Sunrise—6h. 4 m.;
Sunset—7h. 19m.
Hightide—2-03 14-47
Lowtide—7-50 21-04

PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter 1st July 3h. 10m. a.m. Full Moon, 7th July 5h. 21m. p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

University of Edinburgh, 350th Anniversary: Edinburgh Graduates' meeting at the Bombay University Convocation Hall, 6-30 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR.—"Blue Angel." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—"Men Must Fight." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON.—"Kid From Spain." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Mata Hari". Daily, 6-30 a.m. and 10 p.m.
PATHE.—"No Man of Her Own." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.—
WEST-END.—"Afzal." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY.—"Man From Toronto." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA.—"Hatamtai." Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMEPERIAL CINEMA.—"Saubhagya Sundari." Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA.—"Sinhgad." Daily 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m Commercial Bulletin Liverpool and New York cotton closing rates.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening rates. Selection of Indian Gramophone records.
1-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone records.
4-30 p.m. Ladies' Hour: Talk by Mai Varerkar on "The Place of Women in Literature" in Marathi.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME
5 p.m. Fashions Talk by Peggy.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema
6-30 p.m. News available
French and How to Speak by Tils Language Class.
7 p.m. Book Talk by The Bookman.
7-10 p.m. Dance Music.
Ray Noble and his Orchestra.
8 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market prices.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME
8-45 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin.
INDIAN PROGRAMME
9 p.m. News in Hindi. New York opening. Liverpool closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current rates.
Light Music.
Master Vasant with Dattaram Parwatker, in Sarangi.
10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.: Cinema Organ Recital and Orchestral Concert.
7 p.m.: Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.: The Economist in the Witness,' a talk by Commander Stephen King-Hall and Mr. N. F. Hall.
7-30 Gramophone records.
8-45 Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra.
9-45 B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 News Bulletin.
10-50 England v. The West Indies: an Eye-witness account by Mr. Howard Marshall of the First Test Match.'

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, & Japan per S. S. "Rajputana" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30—on Thursday the 29th instant.

To-day (Tuesday) evening 7 p.m. in the Kulbadeve Arya Samaj Mandir Swami Ankar Sachidanandji will deliver a public lecture on 'How you will djetermine about religion".

G. I. P. RAILWAY ACCOUNTS STAFF UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Union will be held on Saturday, 1st July 1933 at 8-0 p.m. in the Tiffin Rooms of the Accounts dept. V. T. annexe building. Mr. Jamnadas. M. Mehta bar-at-law will preside.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Mr. Y. S. Thackrey is one of the candidates to contest the seat on the Municipal Corporation rendered vacant in "G" Ward by the death of Mr. Billimoria.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Rajputana" with the Mails from London of June 15th arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on June 25th, and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Thursday June 29th.

The "Rajputana" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 8 a.m. on the following day.

Be Ahead of Others By Seeing 1940 At
THE CAPITOL
City's Leading Talkie Theatre
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"You men who want our love ...listen to our bargain!"
A truly thrilling romance of 1940.
MEN MUST FIGHT
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture
with
DIANA WYNYARD
PHILLIPS HOLMES—LEWIS STONE.
Also showing

STAN LAUREL and OLIVER HARDY
IN THEIR LATEST FROLIC.
"SCRAM"

THE SPECIALIST IN THE MORTAL DISEASE LIKE PNEUMONIA, CHOLERA, SPRUE AND CONSUMPTION.
Vaidyaraj Jethalal Devshanker Dave
Arrived in Bombay. He is curing Old and Chronic diseases, and is offering free consultation and pulse examination. He will point out sure remedies for SPRUE, CONSUMPTION, OLD ASTHMA, PILES, DR PSY, FEMALE DISEASES, DIABETES, PARALYSIS and all sorts of Physical Weakness. Mofussil Patients can consult through correspondence.
Consultation Time from 8 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. to 8 p.m.
THE DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.
No 389. Opposite Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

REFORMS IN MYSORE STATE

Non-Officials Plead For Further Instalment

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 24.

A sincere and earnest plea for the grant of further constitutional reforms in Mysore, was put forth yesterday in the Mysore Legislative Council and almost all the non-officials spoke in support of the motion. Mr. K. Chengalroya Reddy, a strong nationalist from Kolar, who sometime last year suggested to the Government to accept the scale of salaries proposed by the Congress, raised the issue to-day and convinced the house that the existing constitutional bodies in the State, viz., the Representative Assembly and the Council, had outlived their purpose and on the basis of the noble sentiments given expression to by His Highness the Maharaja himself on the occasion of the inauguration of the reforms some 10 years' back that His Highness' fully sympathised with the ideals of a certain section of the people for further radical reforms and the constitution then made was sufficiently flexible to expand with the expanding political consciousness of the people, the people were now free to ask for a further instalment of reforms.

ORNAMENTAL BODIES.

He opined that there was an impression gaining ground among a certain section of the people that both the Government and the public had become disgusted with the Assembly and the elected representatives of the people. He would ask how far the Government, under the existing constitution was responsive to the wishes and growing needs of the people. The Legislative bodies had become mere ornamental bodies and with an official majority, the people's representatives could not do anything effective.

Reference was made to the Round Table Conference and the discussions now going on in London in connection with the Joint Parliamentary Committee and Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao sounded a note of warning against the Princes bartering away the interests of the subjects for certain personal gains. It seemed as though, he said, that the Princes were carrying on a quiet and secret bargain. The speaker hoped that no such consideration will prevail with Mysore, and he earnestly believed that Mysore would not do anything that would stand in the way of the future of National India.

SERVING USEFUL PURPOSE.

Diwan Bahadur K. Matthan Member of the Executive Council, in replying to the debate deplored that the members of the House deprecated their own powers and privileges. It was stated that the constitutional bodies as at present constituted were ineffective. On the other hand, he would say that these bodies had exercised a profound influence on the policy of the Government. These bodies were serving a very useful purpose. Mr. Matthan referred to the speeches of Lord Sankey and others wherein they had stated that Mysore administration was a model for others to copy. Several Princes and administrators came to Mysore to undergo administrative training. He would ask the members to work within the limits of the existing constitution. In the life of the Nation, 9 years was not a long span and so he would counsel them to wait for some time to come.

The suggestion put forward by several of the members that as a first step, there should be a non-official elected President for the Assembly and the Council, was not answered by the Member.

MRS. FURTADO-GOMES GRADUATES

Mrs. Juliet E. De P. Furtado-Gomes of Benaulim, Salsete, Goa wife of Dr. Arthur Gomes has passed with distinction (at the March Session) the Examination for Graduation for a degree at the University of Edinburgh. Mrs. Gomes with this success now belongs to the same University (Edinburgh) as her husband, who holds the same privilege, and she is qualifying at the Faculty of Medicine M. B., Ch. B. Edin.

NON-BRAHMIN YOUTH CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Non-Brahmin Youth Conference was held at Dr. Bhonsley's to consider the date of the Conference, when Advocate J. S. Savant presided. Mr. Mokashi, made a suggestion that Mr. Chikodi, M.L.C., be requested to preside over the Conference.

This suggestion will be considered at the next meeting to be held on Saturday, July 1st.

SAD SITUATION OF WORLD TRADE

Decline Noticed Continuous For Four Years And Level Reached In First Quarter Of 1933 Is Lowest Yet Recorded

BOMBAY, June 22.

The League of Nations, (Indian Bureau), has sent out for publication a communication issued by the Information Section of the League of Nations on the Situation of World Trade, for the first three months of 1933.

The total value of world trade for the first three months of 1933 is estimated by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations at (gold) 5,381 millions, or 35 per cent of its value in the first three months of 1929. Except for a recovery in the last quarter of 1932, the decline has been continuous for four years and the level reached in the first quarter of 1933 is the lowest yet recorded.

These estimates are based upon the trade of 49 countries which in 1929 represented about 90 per cent of the total of world trade. National currencies have been converted into gold dollars at average monthly exchange rates.

CONTINUOUS DECLINE.

The continuous nature of the decline is shown by the following table, which compares the statistics for the first quarter of each of the last four years:—

Quarter	First quarter. Value of Imports.	Value of exports	Value of Imp-Exp.	Percentage of first quarter. Import	Export	Imp-Exp.
1929	7972	7317	15,289	100	100	100
1930	7364	6520	13,884	92	89	91
1931	5154	4531	9,685	65	62	63
1932	3434	3027	6,461	43	41	42
1933	2829	2552	5,381	35	35	35

ANNUAL DECLINE IN QUANTUM.

Estimates of the quantum of World trade are not yet available for the first quarter of 1933. The annual decline in quantum is estimated as 7 per cent in 1930, 9-10 per cent in 1931, and 15 per cent in 1932 .....or a total decline in 3 years of 26-27 per cent from the quantum of trade exchanged in 1929. The fall in the value of world trade in the first quarter of 1933 having been greater than the fall in prices it is evident that the quantum of trade is still shrinking.

The incomplete statistics received for several countries indicate that imports and exports were declining still further in April after a slight seasonal recovery in March.—A. P.

H. Verity, the famous Yorkshire bowler, who is expected to do well in the Test at Lord's.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.
London, June 26.

Previous Closing	4.22-1/2
To-day's Opening	4.23-1/4
To-day's Closing	4.21-1/4

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 26.

Previous Closing	4.22
To-day's Closing	4.22-3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, June 26.

Previous Closing	9.46
To-day's Opening	9.57
Difference	plus .11
To-day's Closing	10.30
Difference	plus 84

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July August	221
April/May 1934	241

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Liverpool, June 26.

Previous Closing	5.96
To-day's Opening	6.05
Difference	plus .09
To-day's Closing	6.15
Difference	plus .19

FRANC RATE.

Paris, June 26.

Previous Closing	86 11/32
To-day's Opening	86-11/32
To-day's Closing	86 13/32

Indian sterling Loan of 3 1/2 per cent, closed at 80-4.

BOMBAY WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 22nd June 23,11,119

Same time last season 19,05,306

Exports from 1st Sept to 22nd June:

United Kingdom 1932/33 53,616; 1931/32 16,740

Continent 1932/33 2,80,313; 1931/32 1,05,114

China 1932/33 85,911; 1931/32 1,96,219

Japan 1932/33 9,40,127; 1931/32 4,71,841

Coast Ports 1932/33 22,376; 1931/32 34,690

U. S. A. 1932/33 nil; 1931/32 25

Total 1932/33 13,82,343; 1931/32 8,24,629

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept 1932 to 22nd June 1933 1,14,277

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1932 to 22nd June 1933 5,54,706

Same period last year 7,31,148

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 22nd June, 1933 9,07,301

Same time last year 8,49,546

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources)

Total receipts from upcountry from 1st Sept 1932 to 13th June 1933 9,06,612

Total for the corresponding period last season 7,29,028

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1932 to 13th June 1933 8,24,543.

Total for the corresponding period last season 6,16,137.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 26.

	Bales.
Khandesh	41
Central India	120
Barsi-Nugger	23
Berar	60
Dhollera	524
Rajputana	247
Compta-Dharwar	69
Western-Northerns	196
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	401
East Africans	328
Total Cotton	1,929
	Cwts.
Wheat	4,420
Linseed	3,312
Rape Ran & Mustard seeds	559
Gingellyseeds	450
Poppyseed	12
Groundnuts	3,734
Castorseed	4,401
Rice	8,179
Myrabollams	1,338
Cottonseed	1,176
Mowraseed	6
Gram	1,118
Joowar	407
Barley	36
Bajree	102
	Tons.
Coal	67

Mr. A. J. Hole, of Moreton-hampstead, Devon, has grown a cauli-flower 5ft. 4ins. high, with a stem as thick as a man's arm.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

CALCUTTA, June 26.

In Share Market to-day Jutes ruled easier after weekend and very moderate turnover resulted.

In Coals limited business was put through at current levels.

In Teas the undertone continued steady with moderate volume of transactions.

Miscellaneous with the exception of Indian Standard Wagon ordy which were marked down further and there was little to be commented upon.

Indian Standard Wagon ordinary were sold down at Rs. 40/ but at close had buyers at Rs. 41/. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 percent paper 68/4 small lot; 3 percent paper 80/1 small lot; 4 percent loan 1960/70 94/10 small lot; 5 percent loan 1939/44 104/1; 5 percent loan 1945/55 110/6 small lot; 5 percent loan 1940/43 104/2; 6 percent bonds 1933/36 100/5 small lot; 6 percent treasury bonds 1935 106/4.

Banks:—Central Bank 21/12; Imperial Bank fully paid 1184.

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat Light 51; Howrah Amta Light 96; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar reoate 83.

Cottons:—Kesoram 3/16;

Coals.—Amalgamated Coalfields 12/14; Bengal 205 small lot; Burra Dhemo 3/15; Burrakur 10/8; New Beerbhoom 9/2 small lot; Raneegunge 30; Rewa Coalfieds 8/4; Standard 24 small lot.

Jutes:—Auckland 193 small lot; Bally 147; Clive 27/4 small lot; Empire 39/12; Howrah 50/9; Howrah "A" pref 118; Kamarhatty 484; Kanknarrah 454/8 small lot; National 23/6; New Central 410; Presidency 6; Union 408/8; Waverley 1/11 small lot.

Teas:—Hattikhira 17/8; Loobah 5/8 small lot; Naga Hills 14/8; Ranicherra 15/4.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 9/6; Bengal Telephone ord 15/8; Bengal Iron 2/1; Indian Standard Wagon ord 40; Saran Engineering 6/12 cum div; Britannia Biscuits 2/4; Humayan property 8/12; Carew and Co. 16; Cawnpore 35/12; New Savas 16/8; Punjab 330.—A. P.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY at 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BEFORE HE CAME INTO HER LIFE...
She Was Ready to Run Off With the First Traveling Salesman Who Didn't Wear False Teeth and a Girdle!

Without a Doubt, Clark Gable's Greatest the Shooting-Star Record of a Big-City Gambler Who Fell for Small-Town Stuff and Learned to Love It
Hear James Melton Sing In Old Virginia and Loves old Sweet
CLARK GABLE
"No Man of Her Own"
WITH
CAROLE LOMBARD
DOROTHY MACKAILL
A Paramount Picture
PARAMOUNT NEWS
(By Air Mail).

PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
In All The World, No Show Like This!

A Parisian man's tailor who has what women want!
Maurice CHEVALIER
in "LOVE ME TONIGHT"
with JEANETTE MacDONALD
CHARLIE RUGGLES, CHARLES BUTTERWORTH and MYRNA LOY
A ROUBEN MAMOULIAN PRODUCTION
A Paramount Picture

DEFYING EXTERNMENT ORDER

Congressman To Be Tried

Shanker Nilu, a Congressman, was put up before the Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Monday on the charge of disobeying the Police Commissioner's order deporting him out of Bombay City last year. He was arrested by the Delisla Road Police on the 25th instant.

Due to incomplete police inquiries in the case the Magistrate granted their request for the remand of the accused in custody until July 3.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1933

MR. ASAF ALI'S LETTER

The chief value of Mr. Asaf Ali's letter to Mahatma Gandhi is that it is symptomatic of the feeling of dissatisfaction and diffidence in the minds of thousands of Congressmen, who are not lacking in fighting spirit or loyalty but are purturbed as well as puzzled by the present deadlock and eager to seize the earliest opportunity to express their feelings and experences. Whether Mr. Asaf Ali could not have deferred the letter for a few days till Gandhiji was fully competent to consider and reply to it is a small matter of detail. We may take it that it will not be long before he will be ready to discuss the situation with Mr. Aney and other leaders, if he has not already begun to do so, and it is desirable that he should be acquainted in time with the views of many Congressmen for whom Mr. Asaf Ali speaks.

PROPOSED FIVE YEAR PLAN.

The main constructive suggestions of Mr. Asaf Ali are that the campaign of Civil Disobedience should be definitely called off and that its place be taken by a five-year-plan of Council entry, the precise nature of which will depend on the nature of the new constitution. If, as is most likely, the constitution turns out to be reactionary, Mr. Asaf Ali suggests that "a fighting programme of work from within (the Councils) coupled with such other auxiliary work from without as may be called for may be adopted".

Whatever may be the differences of opinion among Congressmen themselves regarding Council entry or any new programme in general, the opinion is fast gaining ground that the present campaign should be dennitely dropped. There seems to be, says the "National Call" singular unity among all sections regarding the need for a change, so far as the programme laid down by the original Working Committee in January 1932 is concerned. Our Nationalist contemporary is evidently much impressed by "the present moribund condition in our political life." The "Hindustan Times," too, another Nationalist paper, states that, "if civil disobedience is for the moment lost, it may be left for the moment to sink into oblivion", though at some future date it may be "roused into life by the bitterness of future experience." As regards the use of Councils, the paper with due caution suggests that "Congress should take stock of Council programmes in the light of conditions that emerge from the passing of this treacherous scheme of reforms".

ALL BUT DEAD.

It is not necessary to quote further from Nationalist and pro-Congress papers to show that public opinion is fast growing against the continuance of Civil Disobedience. It could not be otherwise when one group of Congressmen condemn, with Gandhiji, the present methods of secrecy in conducting the movement and another group feel that these secret methods prevent their getting the necessary resources in men and money. Whatever the causes, the fact is undeniable that the movement is now all but dead. It would be inexcusable folly to be wilfully blind to a state of things just because it is unpleasant and to fail to make plans for a new course of action before demoralisation spreads wider among Congressmen.

THE NEW PROGRAMME.

As for an alternative programme, Council entry need not be the sole or dominant item in it, nor should it imply co-operation with a recalcitrant Government or a bogus constitution. But it will be impossible for the Congress to ignore the future Councils altogether when even in the midst of Civil Disobedience several stalwart Non-co-operators felt it necessary actively to solicit the aid of the Legislature for constructive work like the removal of untouchability. However, the question of Councils is at present a secondary one. But it is tmie responsible leaders decided to call off Civil Disobedience and concerned themselves with the task of devising an alternttive programme, at once practicable and effective. The value of Mr. Asaf Ali's letter is that it will provoke thought on the subject and elicit candid and constructive ideas on the future Congress programme.

Methods Of Barbarism

We have not heard anything further about the Disarmament Conference, which threatened to be another fiasco when the British representative insisted on Britain's right to make use of aerial bombing for "police" purposes in mountain regions and deserts which are difficult of access. The only ground urged by Captain Eden on behalf of the British Government was that to employ troops would cost the British ta-payer more money than he is willing to spend. We are glad that this monstrous proposal was unanimously condemned by the Conference, though that may not prevent Great Britain from continuing the use of this weapon in the future.

In a letter to the "News-Chronicle" Lt.-Col. Arthur Osburn, D. S. O., declares that this air bombing is in practice worse than the German air-raids on England during the war. Col. Osburn writes:

"When our troops enter a bombed village the pariah dogs are already at work eating the corpses of the babies and the old women who have been killed. Many suffering from ghastly wounds, especially some of the young children, are found still alive covered with flies and crying for water. As all uninjured aduits have fled, these mutilated women and children must perforce lie unattended."

And yet the British Government insist on retaining this barbarous form of "police work" because it is cheaper, and because, perhaps, the Arab or the Frontiermen cannot appeal to the League of Nations for protection.

Col. Osburn's letter shows how this form of "police work" degenerates into something much worse than the "baby-killing" which the whole British nation condemned with one voice when the Germans raided England. But British standards of conduct have become so demoralised that she now stands up to defend the practice against the protests of the whole world! Captain Eden defending his Government said that warning was given to the villages of the bombing operations. What this warning means in effect is shown in the gruesome description of what follows given in Col. Osburn's letter .

Obviously the object of bombing is to inflict the most effective punishment possible on those against whom it is directed. It is an insult to the intelligence to defend it with a plea of the kind advanced by Captain Eden. The use of bombing aeroplanes is so horrible that the nations of the world are unanimous in holding that it should be abolished as a barbarous practice in war, with the exception of Britain who wants to use it even in peace as a tax-collecting measure. Fortunately there are a few public men left in England to protest against this shameless pertinacity in adhering to methods of barbarism.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

The Nathabai Thakersey Indian Women's University of Poona, which held its Convocation on Saturday in Bombay, is to be congratulated on its steady progress during the last sixteen years in spite of the heavy odds against an institution not recognised by the Government. Mrs. Subharoyan, who delivered the Convocation address paid a fitting tribute to the work of the institution. During the last four years the number of students appearing for the graduating examination has risen from 11 to 23 and that for the entrance examination from 76 to 201, and the number of girls in the affiliated high schools is 2500.

These figures show that the University is steadily gaining in popularity. Its success will be much greater if its examinations are given wider recognition by other Universities, local bodies and other non-Government institutions. As the University refuses—rightly we think—to give up its full and final control over its curricula, the present Government do not seem likely to recognise it, but it cannot be long before they will have to respect public opinion and give due recognition to an institution of unquestioned usefulness and merit.

It is most unfortunate, however, that the University at present find itself confronted with a serious and unexpected financial difficulty. It will be remembered that in 1920 the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey donated to the University a sum of the face value of Rs. 15 lakhs in Government paper and started paying the interest. Rs. 52,500 annually, the actual handing over of the corpus being left subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions. In February 1932, however, the Executors and the Trustees of Sir Vithaldas suddenly stopped the payment of the grant on the ground that the conditions of the gift were not fulfilled, though it appears that the conditions referred only to the transfer of the corpus of the donation and not to the annual payment of the interest on the amount.

This is a heavy blow to the institution, but we trust that the Executors and Trustees will soon reconsider their decision and resume the grant to a worthy institution which was so affectionately cherished and built up both by Prof. Karve and Sir Vithaldas

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

"Dilfroy."—We should be glad to publish what the other side have to say, if it is not accompanied, as in your letter, by irrelevant personalities.

THE LURE OF THE CITY

(BY "TOMAHAWK."

Even a casual visitor to Bombay's many parks and public resorts, cannot fail to observe daily sessions of ayahs clad in white saris deliberating on the specified agenda, while the little kiddies left to their charge, are seated around them or engaged in play. What do they talk about? The news of the female world—who is who, among their own sort and how they fare with their service-mates and masters.

Though conversations may be led in languages foreign to the angelic infants, listeners seldom fail to reproduce a number of verses therefrom, which, if interpreted, would not only be comprehensive of meaning but apprehensive.

These ayahs, and abigails who are mostly Christians and hail from either Goa, Mangalore or Madras, consist of maids, widows and married women and irrespective of their proper names, they adopt the most popular agnomen "Mary," whether for alleviation or delapidation of Christendom, is a matter for speculation.

MALIGNANT EMPLOYERS.

Some non-Christian families deliberately engage young and beautiful ayahs for objects other than good work and fine display of domestic qualities, and they are treated most favourably by the male members particularly. As to their routine, it could safely be said, that boys and aged women are better suited, than young women, particularly in the care-taking of children, in which sphere, the latter with their easy-going tendency often ill-treat the infants, and by their laxity of language and morality sow seeds of moral danger and corruption in the raw minds.

IRRESPONSIBLE PARENTS.

No sane parents would consent to send their little girls to Bombay knowing the hazard to their moral life even for all the treasures of the whole world; but parents who value money more than Heaven itself, do not mind sacrificing the future of their children—alas, they are Christians! Church authorities in villages, have done everything in their power to prevent the scandal, but they could not exercise more effective authority for lack of concord between canon and penal laws. This handicap on the clergy, has caused the existence of many evils providing a target for non-Christians' mockery and slander.

TAP WATER EFFECTS.

Girls, who have scarcely attained their first teens, and serving in pagan homes are not few. These brats on their arrival to this city, take up employment with their own kind for lack of Hindustani, but once they make themselves "au fait" with the local language, they desire a change of situation, grasping the first opportunity—here Mary acclimatised and familiarised with city life, bids adieu to her riceeating employers to afford better clothes, toilets, and perfum-

(Continued on uage 7).

A Grave Social Problem For Christians

Frankly Speaking

CHURCHILL'S STUNT.

By now the country is fairly accustomed to Mr. Churchill's fustian, and even he cannot be very serious in his crude and mendacious propaganda.

All this must be preliminary to the 28th when the grand offensive against Mr. Baldwin will be staged for the benefit of the Tory Die-Hards.

Mr. Churchill is a discredited politician, trusted by none and respected by few. His political stock stands at a discount and even in his own new party he has got few real friends.

We suspect that his new stunt has been started with a view to regaining a hold on the hopelessly reactionary elements in the Tory Party, and to place himself at their head, so that he may have a following of his own.

But he is bound to suffer a heavy defeat at the hands of Mr Baldwin who possesses character and has weight, though he may not be so clever as Mr. Churchill.

AN OLD STORY.

It is notorious that some Britishers find it extremely easy to explain away the clearest and the most solemn pledges of Britain to India.

In a letter in the "Times" Sir Alfred Watson asks: "What is the good of talking of the qualifications and reservations of the Montagu pledge when India has in its hands the later and far more significant declaration of the National Government backed by huge majorities in both Houses?"

The reference is to the R. T. C. Command Paper of 1932 which offered to India provincial autonomy and a responsible Federal Government at the centre with safeguards and was passed and approved by Parliament.

This is undoubtedly a later declaration but it is the worst casuistry to regard it as "a pledge going beyond and superseding all previous persona' declarations by Viceroys, Secretaries of State or Prime Minister".

It is to truthful people nothing more than a partial fulfilment of the pledge of Dominion Status in Lord Irwin's declaration of 1929, modified by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931. However, Indians have ceased to rely much on these pledges—and not without cause.

INHUMAN PERSECUTION.

There are many caste Hindus who are so steeped in superstition that neither Gandhiji's fasts nor the all-India campaign against untouchability seems to have made any impression on them in their dealings with the Depressed Classes.

It is reported that the caste Hindus of Pathar village in Ahmednagar have forbidden the local Mahars to use even the well set apart for them and severely assaulted some Mahar men and women who used it.

Inhuman persecution like this is still far more common than one may imagine, and that is why we often call upon anti-untouchability leagues to devote their special attention to the urgent problem of securing to the Depressed Classes the free use of public wells.

We trust that the case of the Mahars of Pathar will be promptly attended to by the nearest anti-untouchability workers.

NEGLIGENT M.L.A.'S.

From the communication we published yesterday from "A Frequent Visitor to the Assembly" it is apparent that a large number of M. L. A.'s neglect their duty not only to their constituents but to their country.

If they are unable to do their work properly, owing to other calls on their time, it is their duty to make way for others who are in a position to devote more time to the country's work.

Absenteeism is a feature not only of the Assembly, but of most of the Provincial legislatures in the country. A large number of members get into the legislatures to grind their own axes rather than to serve their country.

On important occasions, whether in Bombay or Simla, divisions have gone against the popular side because of this neglect on the part of elected members.

They must realise that service of the country is a whole time job and cannot be neglected, according to whims of particular persons.

EXCESSIVE AND VINDICTIVE.

The City Magistrate of Bangalore fined Mr. S. R. S. Raghavan of the "Democrat" Rs. 240 for failing to put the printer's name on a book printed in his press and for not sending a copy to the District Magistrate.

He had not omitted to print the name of the press, and his omission to add the printer's name was at best a technical error, and might have been dismissed with a warning.

The fine is excessive and vindictive, since it was a trivial error and the accused had no intention of evading his responsibility in the matter.

Mr. Raghavan is a prominent Congressman, and the particular book is a merciless exposure of the Ordinance regime, which has been proscribed by several provincial Governments. But that is no reason for giving such a severe sentence.

The States ought to administer law and justice in a manner which should be above suspicion. Harshness defeats its own ends.

Press Views

What Will Congress Do ?

This policy of Government stands condemned. But what next? How is the present deadlock to be broken? Will the Congress allow itself to be forced back into civil disobedience merely because from a foolish desire to humiliate it, Government insists upon what is capable of being interpreted as an admission of defeat? Is not the Congress big enough to do what it honestly regards as its duty without minding any cheap sneers that may be hurled at it? There is hardly any other institution in the country which can afford, of its own accord, to close down its anti-governmental activities without coming under the suspicion of faint-heartedness and pusillanimity. But whatever else it may or or may not have done, the Congress has established its reputation for its readiness to face repression and undergo sufferings firmly enough to take any step it may deem desirable without making itself liable to any such imputation. The Congress must not be deterred by any crowing over that Government may indulge in from putting a stop to civil disobedience. It takes supreme courage to do this, but we believe that Congress leaders are not unequal to it. All the greater will be the glory of the Congress because of the seeming humiliation involved in it.—"Servant of India."

Let Government Choose

There is more than a reasonable chance that in view of the considerations repeatedly urged both in these columns and elsewhere the Working Committee will decide not to resume civil disobedience, but to authorise the Mahatma to take up the thread of negotiation with the Government at the point where it abruptly broke off seventeen months ago, and that even failing a settlement with the Government they will try and devise an alternative programme for bringing the requisite pressure to bear on the Government. Would not either of these things be immeasurably better from the point of view of both the Government and the country than the indefinite prolongation of the present deadlock with all its attendant and unavoidable consequences?—"Tribune."

Unconcerned

The hunger-strike of the Andamans prisoners continues. The Government is adamant. So also the prisoners. But the difference is this that the Government does not stand to lose anything except of course the esteem and popularity it enjoys but the prisoners have their lives (the sands of which are fast running out) at stake. It is a pity that it does not occur to the Government that these prisoners dead and martyred may prove more dangerous than alive. So proved McSwiney. Human nature is such that it is far more impressed by sincerity proved by sacrifice of life than Governmental exigencies.—"A. B. Patrika."

Detenus' Success

Thanks are due to the University of Calcutta for having relaxed the rules for the benefit of the detenus and thus allowing them to sit for examinations. The results the detenus in the various Detention Camps and jails have achieved are really praiseworthy. There can be no reasonable doubt that they would have done better still if they were not so unaccountably deprived of their freedom. And what about their future? Will these promising young men have to wither away in jails and Detention Camps? What incentive they have to read further if they are never to be allowed to lead a free life?—"Liberty."

An Example To Follow ,

The Mysore Government eminently deserved the congratulations offered by the leader of non-officials in the Mysore Legislative Council. To recognise unhesitatingly women's right by successfully piloting a bill entitling women to inherit paternal property is a tribute to the progressive character of the Mysore administration. This is not, however, the first instance of the kind. Mysore has long been famous for its readiness to respond to popular wishes and popular needs, a readiness that has benefited the people as well as the Government. How we wish other Indian States emulated Mysore! Like the latter they will lose nothing from pursuing a popular policy and gain much.—"National Call."

WILL IRELAND GO FASCIST ?

De Valera Faces Opposition On Two Sides

The Irish Republican Association are credited with having enrolled upwards of 100,000 men, and they claim to have considerable stores of arms. Their aim is not only a Republic for all Ireland but also an economic revolution, writes an Irish correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The more pronounced Communists and anti-clericals among them have recently been relegated to the background. But there are indications that suggest that there was no real schism. The Communist element was removed from the limelight temporarily because the Catholic hierarchy were renewing their attack on the I. R. A. and the simple Irish country boys might be frightened away unless the I. R. A. leaders could dissociate themselves from the suspect name of Communism.

SI T. R. A. A DANGER

The question is often asked: What does the I. R. A. intend, Is it really a danger? The answer is simple enough. The I. R. A.'s programme is to keep in being an armed force which does not recognise the authority of the Free State, waiting for an opportunity to establish a Republic in the 32 counties. But since no opportunity is likely to arise, is it a real danger? Is there not much to be said for Mr. De Valera's policy of tolerating it and trying to seduce the youth of Ireland away into a legalised volunteer organiation? The answer seems to be that for romantic, excitement-loving country boys legal volunteering lacks the fatal attraction of secret organisations and illegal drilling. Further, an unpaid but armed force under leaders who accept neither the existing political nor the economic system is not likely to remain quiet indefinitely while efforts are being made to disrupt it. It will find work for itself either by exercising intimidation at elections or by setting up a parallel Government. The statesman who waits till such a force becomes dangerous may easily find himself left to lock the stable door after the horse is stolen.

That certainly is the view commonly held by the Coegraveites and the property-owners. Hence the Army Comrades' Association, which was originally organised as a counter to the I. R. A. to secure freedom of speech at public meetings and to guard against wholesale intimidation at general election. To-day it has to be reckoned with as a force which might have something to say if the I. R. A. attempted a coup d'etat. For though the A. C. A. is unarmed it is by no means despicable; it is estimated to number nearly 50,000, contains a nucleus of ex-servicemen, and is ready to act in support of the Civic Guard and the Free State Army.

A FASCIST COUP?

But the army and the Civic Guard are of course, under the control of Mr. De Valera, whom the Cosgraveites hold to be weak enough to pander to the revolutionaries. If he does so neither the army nor the Civic Guard will be fre to save the situation. The obvious remedy is to defeat him at the polls. But many doubt whether under adult suffrage it will ever be possible to defeat at the polls so eminent a politician, who has so much natural sympathy for the poor man's suspicions of the rich and for the young Gael's delight in hurling defiance at England. Hence men speculate whether the A. C. A, could not be used, with the sanction of the Church, to carry out a Fascist coup d'etat on behalf of property in opposition to an economic revolution which opens the gates to Communism. But it does not seem probable that these speculations will be converted into practice. No leader of the requisite type is in sight. There is a well-known law of man's political evolution which teaches us that Mr. Cosgrave and his lieutenants, having for ten years run a constitutional Government, could never revert to their old rash and revolutionary selves.

In brief, it looks as if Mr. De Valera will be left to square up his accounts with the I.R.A. at his leisure The process will at least be interesting, as Mr. De Valera is always resourceful and unexpected, and he will not easily be compelled to submit to the orders of an organisation which he does not control, yet the best authorities maintain that he will never come to the property-owners and the A.C.A. for help

Bombay Protests Against Mangrol Order

Mangrolis Of Both Communities Address Largely Attended Meeting Of Citizens

A very largely attended meeting of citizens of Bombay was held on Sunday evening in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the auspices of the Anti-Communal League of Bombay to express the resentment felt against the recent order passed by the Mangrol Darbar permitting Hindus to play music before mosques and Muslims to slaughter cows and thus provoke communal bitterness and strife. Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha presided over the meeting.

Mr. Mitha in opening the proceedings stated that the Anti-Communal League was formed in Bombay very recently with a view to carry on propaganda against the communalism which is snapping the national life of our country. It was God's wish that they had just at the beginning to face this very burning question which had recently come up in Mangrol State. He assured the audience that, whatever be the consequences, he himself, and the League would do everything within their power to combat this disease of communalism as he was fully convinced that nothing but nationalism alone would bring India nearer to our goal.

Sardar Jamiyat Singhji moved the following resolution that,

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay very strongly protests against the recent orders passed by the Mangrol Darbar permitting Hindus to play music before mosques and Muslims to slaughter cows in the interests of the Hindu-Muslim harmony and unity of times immemorial; and, further, this meeting most emphatically urges both the communities of the State to make impossible the execution of the said order for the Darbar.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE ORDER.

In moving the resolution Sardar Jamiyatsinghji said it was incomprehensible what had gone wrong with the princes in India that every morning one heard something new which threatened the tranquility and peace of the State subjects. In this very particular case of Mangrol it was a matter of historical fact that both the communities had lived in peace and harmony for years together and that, though the state was ruled over by a Mahomedan Chief, the forefathers of the present ruler had given solemn promises that cows should not be slaughtered within the State territories and that Hindus should not play music before the mosques. Thus the harmony and peace of the State were maintained unhampered till now except for some occasional acts of a few irresponsible persons but the State authorities were always prompt in their action to bring the culprits to book and thus redress the grievances.

The resolution was seconded by Sardar Hiqkayat Khan and supported by Mr. Bhatt and a number of others. Mr. Jamnadas Morarji explained that as a matter of fact, the recent order in Mangrol was not only undesirable in the interests of harmony and peace but was most uncalled-for and he assured the audience that neither the Hindus wanted to play music before the mosques nor the Muslims wanted to slaughter cows in Mangrol as this custom was long prevalent in the State and both the communities were living like brethren. However he made it clear that some one of the speakers had referred to Mahajan activities in this matter as tending towards communalism, but as a matter of fact, this question was not only religious to them but a matter of violation of their rights and a breach of solemn promises and a contract by the present ruler.

NOT WANTED BY MUSLIMS.

Sheth Mohamed Essak of Mangrol, a prominent Mahomedan leader, supported the resolution and assured the audience that the Mahomedans in the State did not want this resolution and that they were with their Hindu brethren in expressing their protests against the said order.

The resolution was then put to the vote and was passed unanimously.

Mr. Mitha, summing up the proceedings, declared that he was living to combat communalism and that he would even sacrifice himself if needed for the cause which was so sacred and dear to him. He also declared that he was going to Mangrol and try to see the authorities and would try his utmost to persuade the Darbar to withdraw this ominous order.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting was terminated.

COMMUNALISM TRIMPHS

Corporation Approves New Market For Lalbaug

The debate on the Lalbagh Market question which had aroused much interest was decided on Monday at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation. Special precautions were taken to prevent any kind of demonstration outside the Coporation Hall.

Tairsee moved that the majority report of the Committee recommending the authorisation to establish a new market at Lalbagh be adopted.

Mr. E. R. Hirjebenedin seconded.

Mr. Behram Karanjia moved that consideration of the subject be adjourned for a fortnight. This was defeated.

Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee in a vigorous speech opposed the resolution moved by Mr. L. R. Tairsee. He said it would be much better to appoint a small committee composed of the Mayor, Sir Patrick Kelly, Mr. Boman Behram, Mr. Karanjia, Mr. Tairsee and one or two others to investigate the advisability of opening a market at Lalbagh.

After a heated debate his amendment was defeated and the original motion of Mr. Tairsee was put to vote and declared carried, 46 voting for and 22 against the motion.

The detailed report will appear in an next issue.

NEW SCHEME FOR INDIAN CADETS

Training Course Fixed At 2 Years & Half For All

SIMLA, June 26.

An Army Department Communique says that in accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Military College Committee, length of the course to be undergone by the cadets at the Indian Military Academy, Dehradun, was fixed at three years for those cadets who gained admittance through open competitive examination and those intended for the Indian states forces. For the Indian Army cadets, however, the length of the course was fixed at two years on the ground that they already possessed some military experience and had undergone previous military training. The first course at the Indian Military Academy commenced on October 1, 1932.

NO MATERIAL DIFFERENCE.

Practical experience has shown that there is not any material difference in the educational attainments of the different classes of cadets and that any attempt to conduct simultaneous course of different lengths is extremely difficult and inconvenient besides necessitating much increased instructional staff at the Indian Military Academy at a time when there is pressing need for economy of expenditure.

COURSE CURTAILED.

The difference in length of the course would also tend to produce marked variations in the standard of education and the military training among the cadets who graduated from the Academy. The Government of India have, accordingly, decided that the length of the course should be the same for all cadets whether from the Indian Army, Indian States, or those gaining admittance through open competitive examination and the period should now be fixed at two and a half years.

This decision will not in any way affect the rate of Indianisation and the annual output of officers from the Indian Military Academy will remain unchanged.

The change will, however, be of considerable financial advantage to the parents of the cadets in that the fees which had previously to be paid for six terms on behalf of all cadets other than the Indian Army Cadets, will now be paid for five terms only.—A. P.

WOES OF ALWAR HINDUS

Refugees Are Starving And Funds Are Needed

HELP THEM

Hindu Mahasabha General Secretary's Appeal To Hindus All Over India

NEW DELHI, June 25.

The Hon Secretary Hindu Mahasabha writes:—

On coming to know from the Report already published of the Hindu Mahasabha about the pitiable condition of the Hindu sufferers of the Alwar State, the following patrons of Hindu Mahasabha sent the amounts with instructions to immediately begin the work amongst the sufferers.

Seth Jugal Kishore Birla Rs. 500/; cash and one ganah of cloth of the Birla Cloth Mills; Lala Narain Datt, Treasurer, Hindu Mahasabha Rs. 100/; Lala Shri of the Delhi Cloth Mills Rs. 100/; Lala Ram, Contracter, New Delhi Rs. 100/; Rai Saheb Mina Mal, Hony. Magistrate, Delhi Rs. 71/; Rai Bahadur Amba Prasad, Hony. Magistrate, Delhi Rs. 71/; Seth Sham Krishna Chandiwala, Delhi Rs. 50/.

On return from the interview with the Prime Minister of Alwar State the 21st June, the Hindu Mahasabha workers including Seth Padmaraj General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, Pandit Dharma Vir, Master Bihari Lal, Pandit Sandarshan Singh, Mahashaya Badri Prasad, Mahashay Ram Lal started for Rewari to distribute relief money, grains and cloth amongst the sufferers. Some of the injured sufferers were lying in the Rewari Hospital and others were sent for from the villages

Those about two hundred persons who have been plundered and driven out by their fellow subjects, Meos, are taking refuge at Rewari and other villages of British territory and are so terror-striken that it was only after a great deal of persuasion and assurances of the Prime Minister, Mr. Wylie, was conveyed to them, that they made up their mind and agreed to return to their villages. They have been so mercilessly plundered that even their ploughs and household utensils have been taken away. Rs. 5/ have been given to each family for getting a new plough and Rs. 2/ for getting a new thali (Brass plate) A hundred maunds of grains have been distributed to save them from starvation. Rs. 25/ has been paid to the relatives of those five men who have been killed, and different amounts between Rs. 15/ to Rs. 10/ have been paid to those seven who have been injured. So up till now, the total amount of Rs. 700 have been distributed amongst them.

This relief is nothing as compared to the needs of the sufferers. Several thousands will be required to rehabilitate them in their homes which have also been demolished and their wooden structures carried away by the Moes. Besides, appealing to the philinthropic public in general, because the call of the distressed knows no limits of political boundaries, and the social and charitable organisations of the Hindus in particular, the Hindu Mahasabha appeals to the present authorities of the State, because it is primarily their duty to see that these loyal and peaceful subjects are rehabilitated in their hearths and homes and feel a sense of security. The workers of the Shradhanand Trust and the Hindu Mahasabha are still at Rewari and looking after the needs of the injured and the refugees from the disturbed are of the Alwar State and persuading them to go back to their respective villages and towns.

Coimbatore.—Nityanand, accused in the Eorde sub-Inspector Shooting Case pleaded guilty at the Sessions trial on Monday and stated that he was forced to commit the offence by Shambunath, accused in the Ootacamund Bank Case, at whose orders he himself and two other Punjabis prepared bombs. On Shambunath's pursuation he had signed the revolutionary party pledge. Judgment has been reserved.—A. P.

INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE

Labour Leader Arrested While Speaking In Meeting

Motiram Anant Patkar, a local Labour leader was arrested by the police on Sunday morning in connection with a speech alleged to have been delivered by him at a strikers' meeting at Victoria Road.

It appears that the strikers of the Silk Alliance Mill held a meeting on the 19th instant at Victoria Road, where the accused was the chief speaker.

It is alleged that he exhorted workmen to hold out and prolong the strike. It is further alleged that he incited the audience to violence, stating that they would not only use force against the police, but also on those workers who did not join the strike.

Patkar was put before the Sixth Presidency Magistrate on Monday morning, when the police applied for a remand of the accused for 9 days.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 150 and a surety in the like amount, or in default to be remanded to police custody till July 5th.

THE LURE OF THE CITY

(Continued from page 6.)

ery, more leisure, better company and all that she can wish for.

Her first employment, as she relates to her country-sisters, was a mere drudgery, intended for those verging on starvation. She was required to perform her work and in addition was subjected to doctrine study and religious obligations—Mary elevated, is free from all such tortures.

MARRIED MAIDS.

The luxurious living of Bombay ayahs has very much fascinated freedom-seeking married women in villages and the slightest disagreement in the family may draw them to this city in pursuit of gay life, abandoning their homes and children and leaving their husbands to toil in paddy-fields.

They have heard and are convinced that Bombay accords hearty welcome to young women and that neither depression nor repression affects demoralised females' pecuniary aims. If they do not find suitable jobs, they know they can easily become concubines to wealthy gentlemen under the designation of widows or maids, thus burying alive their lawful husbands.

RESCUE HOMES TO THE RESCUE.

Apart from treacherous employers, a maid-servant is in the constant company of male servants of the home, and it is not infrequent that male and female employees are accommodated in one room or in the event of females being allotted separate lodgings, they are seldom secluded from that of men—this coincidence, nay providence for those concerned, begets startling occasions.

The constant flow of bastard children to Catholic Foundling Homes in Bombay, is a means to determine the extent to which the scandal has spread, in addition to anti-natal and birth control methods adopted to retard the fruitfulness. But what little financial help is given to these Homes maintained at much self-abnegation and sacrifice by those religious nuns both by Government and the public for the simple reason that they are Catholic Institutions!

A FINE EXAMPLE.

Unless some practical steps are taken to deter the flow of young girls to Bombay, it will be impracticable to eradicate the evil and retrieve the community's good name. We have, for example, the lead given by the Ghati community in banning women hawkers and imposing fines and treatment as outcastes, but whether such devices would prove effective in the case of Christian women can only be evinced by experiment.

TOMAHAWK...

SENSATIONAL TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

Crawford Beats Maier In Battle Royal Lasting Over Two Hours

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WIMBLEDON, June 26.

It was sunny and warm at Wimbledon and a large crowd watched the first round in which Vines beat Meredity 6/1 6/2 6/0. Crawford (Australia) beat Maier (Spain) 7/5 6/4, 2/6 3/6 6/4.

BATTLE ROYAL.

Wimbledon had a sensational great first battle royal betwen Crawford and Maier, lasting over two hours. On the centre court.

Crawford won 7/5, 6/4. 2/6, 3/6, 6/4.

Maier lead by 4/1 the first set, then Crawford's strokes began binding the bullseye and though Maier fought magnificiently, Crawford proved himself definitely superior.

MAIR FIGHTS WITH GREAT STYLE

When two sets were down, Maier fought back with a great style smashed the lobbed balls with Cochetlike fishing power half volleyed, and produced spells with wonderful driving forehand and backhand.

Fifth set Spaniard led 4/2 when the Australian brought forth all reserves, never allowing his opponent another fame. At the critical point in the eighth game, Maier doublefaulted, then Crawford captured ninth to fifteen and the last to love.

TREMENDOUS OVATION.

Toth received a tremendous ovation from a crow of 14000

There were no surprising defeats.

Perry beat La Crois 6/3 6/3.

Austim beat Collins 6/0 6/0.

Lyttleton Rogers beat Brenard (France) 6/2 6/8 6/3 6/3.

Davies and Easterbrook won one up

WEST INDIES' POOR SHOW

to twenty thousand which the West Indies went in Macaulay and Allen were in charge of the attack, the former operating from the nursery end.

WEST INDIES' FIRST KNOCK

The West Indies made a disastrous start. In the fourth over, Roach mistimed Allen who took his off stump for duck. (1|1|0). Barrows' was the next wicket to fall, being caught and bowled by Verity for seven.

West Indies had made 55 for 6 at the close.

FORTY FOR FIVE.

Barrow made simple return catch after Leyland at mid-on had missed running him out. Hoad, who replaced Barrow, was out l. b. w. to Robins for six. Headley who was limping as a result of a recently injured and turned Verity to the leg boundary but was received by Allen's straight fast ball. Headley was out l. b. w. to Allen for thirteen. Grant was four when the total was 31 for four.

Da Costa was clean bowled by Robins who tried to turn him to leg (40/5/6).

Dacosta was out in a curious way. He tried to hit a leg spinner which coming from the pads spun round on the ground and rolled into the wicket. Merry with a couple of twos hoisted 51 in 90 minutes but was out in the same over, leg before to Macaulay for nine. (51/6).

The Light now was exceedingly poor but West Indies did not appeal. Grant and Achong were batting at close with eleven and two respectively and the score was fiftyfive for six.

ENGLAND—First Innings.

Sutcliffe, c Grant, b Martindale	21
Waltors, c Barrow, b Martindale	51
Hammond, c Headley, b Griffith	29
Loyland, c Barrow, Griffith	1
Jardine, c Da Costa, b Achong	21
Turnbull, c Barrow, b Achong	28
SHALOM JUDAH JUNE 26.	
Ames not out	83
Verity, c Achong, b Griffith	21
Allen run out	16
Robins, b Martindale	8
Macaulay, l.b.w. b Martindale	9
Extras	8
Total	298

COUNTY CRIKET

Middlesex Defeat Gloucestershire

LONDON, June 26

In the match between Gloucestershire and Middlesex, Middlesex won by eight wickets. Gloucester 128 and 84 (Peebles five for 38 Hearne five for 31). Middlesex 183 (Hart 72 Goddard seven for 54) and 30 for two.

Surrey vs Oxford University—Oxford 530 (Walker 65 Hone 170 Melville 127).

Somerset vs Derbyshire—Somerset 204 and 213 (Ingle 103) Derby 118 and 19 for no loss.

Leicestershire vs Kent—Kent 254 (Watt 50) and 63 for two Leicester 116 (Watt five for 47 Freeman five for 61).

Notts vs Yorkshire—Notts 241 and 118 for 6. Yorks 155 (Butler five for 36)

Northamptonshire v. Sussex: Sussex 274 (H. Parks 80 not out Mathews five for 70). Northants 166 for seven (Bakewell 66).

Esser v. Cambridge: Cambridge 333 and 188. Essex 150 (Haines five for 34

Glamorgan v Worcestershire. Glamorgan 434 for 6 declared (Davis 115 Jones 81 not out Brierley 50 not out). Worcester 114 (Mercer four for 32 and following on 210 for two.

Lancashire v. Warwickshire: Warwick 279 (Wyatt 73). Lancs 208 for six (Watson 95).

MUST REMAIN IN ANDAMANS

Butler Rejects Proposed Removal Of Politicals

LONDON, June 26.

In the House of Commons Mr Butler rejected the view advanced by Mr Thomas Williams in question that the Government of India ought to remove political prisoners from the Andamans.

Two out of the three reported deaths last month were caused by pneumonia and not by hunger-strike. The authorities were bound to resist hunger strike which was started with a view to breaking discipline.

Mr. Knox drew attention to the British troops quartered in Andamans.—Reuter

HONOUR FOR BOMBAY NURSE

Florence Nightingale Medal Conferred On Miss MacFailure

SIMLA, (By Mail).

The Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society announces that three nurses from India have just been awarded the Florence Nightingale Medal, the most highly prized nursing decoration in the world. A limited number of these medals are distributed by the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, every two years on the recommendation of the National Red Cross Society of each country. The nurses recommended for this award must have rendered services of outstanding merit, either in war or peace, and special consideration is given to those who have distinguished themselves on active service. The nurses now honoured are:—

1. Miss Agatha Mary Phillips, R.R.C., Chief Principal Matron, Queen Alexander's Military Nursing Service, the Head of the Military Nursing Service in India, who served with the British expeditionary force from 1914-1919 with great distinction. Miss Phillips is also Chief Lady Superintendent of the Nursing Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in India.

2. Miss Winifred Edith Walters, M.B.E., late Lady Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, Karachi, who occupied this post continuously from 1912 to 1933 with remarkable success. During the war, she nursed sick and wounded officers from Mesopotamia and Africa. During the last twenty years she has trained over 300 nurses in her hospital. Her services have been freely given to the Red Cross at all times. Miss Walters retired from India last April.

3. Miss Edith Mary Macfarlane, R.R.C., Lady Superintendent of St. George's Hospital, Bombay, for the last twelve years. From 1914 to 1920, she served in Malta, Alexandria, Bombay, Mesopotamia and Persia, and received R.R.C., with bar. In addition to her most distinguished war record. Miss Macfarlane has shown great zeal and devotion as matron of a large civil hospital in Bombay, and has helped to raise the standard of nursing efficiency in India.

These honours will be all appreciated as only two countries—India and Poland—have been awarded three medals, the majority receiving only one.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER IN MURDER CHARGE

Husband Stabbed And Children Thrown Into Well

A midnight drama in which a woman and her daughter are alleged to have attacked and murdered the latter's husband and afterwards thrown two children and themselves into a well is related by the prosecution in a case which has been filed by the Virudunagar Police in the Ramnad district against Seeni Ammal and her daughter Karuppayee, of Mannarinaickan Patti, about eight miles from Virudunagar, says the Madura correspondent of the "Madras Mail".

The two accused are charged with the murder of Sangiah Pulavan, the husband of Karuppayee, and his daughter aged seven, the attempted murder of the son of Seeni Ammal, aged about 12, and an attempt to commit suicide.

It is alleged by the prosecution that there had been frequent quarrels over money. On May 24 it is alleged that Sangiah Pulavan threatened to murder his mother-in-law if the money due to him was not paid. At midnight it is alleged that the mother and daughter attacked Sangiah while he was asleep and stabbed him to death.

The two women are then alleged to have gone to a well a mile away, thrown the two children in and jumped in themselves. Seeni Ammal's son managed to escape from the well and the two women were rescued by neighbours, but the girl was drowned.

The following morning the tragedy in the house was discovered by neighbours who informed the authorities. A thorough search was made and the corpse of Sangiah was found buried.

NOTICE.

THE PRESENT ADDRESS OF the BANGALORE CITY AGENT for "Bombay Chronicle" is as under:—

VIDYA VILAS BOOK DEPOT.
No. 273. Next to Anjaneya Swamy Temple, CHIKPET.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Dehradun.—The survey seismograph recorded an earthquake of a very great intensity on the night of June 24/25 at 3/33 a.m. The Origin of the earthquake was about 2600 miles away.

Simla.—It is understood that Mr. J. L. Wilson, Inspector of Schools, Ambala Division, has been appointed Education Commissioner to the Government of India for about two months when the permanent incumbent, to be selected shortly, will take over charge.

New Delhi.—Charges were framed under Section 20 of the Arms Act against Dharampal by Mr. S. M. Rashid, Magistrate. According to the prosecution story the accused was caught on the night of March 3, 1932, by an octro. peon near the Railway Station while carrying cartridges in an attache case.—A. P.

The Divisional Superintendent from Quetta wires:—Owing to heavy rain the line is breached at several places beyond Killasaifulla on the Zhob Valley of the Division on June 26.

Booking of all passengers and perishables has been stopped for station beyond Killasaifulla, towards Fort Sandeman for three days.

Nettokona.—News has been received of an accident that took place in Senbazar when a motor bus was on its way from Attarabari to Noapara with a bridal party in it. The mride had an injury on the head and neck, but the bridegroom escaped unhurt. The driver's assistant, an up-country men, was seriously injured. He died on the following day. Prakash Chandra Mazumdar, an officer of the Gouripur Estate, also received serious injuries.—A. P.

Comilla.—Arguments have been concluded in the police informer shooting case before the Special Tribunal. The Tribunal reserved judgment till to-morrow afternoon.—A. P.

Nagpur.—There was a procession of about 3,000 workers and a labour meeting on Friday evening to express sympathy with the Model Mill employees, who are idle due to the closing down the mill since June 1.

Mr. Ruikar, president of the Textile Union, addressing the meeting exhorted the audience to help the Model Mill employees in their present plight.

YOU MAY ROCK THE BABY

And Toss Him Too

BALTIMORE. (Maryland).
(By mail.)

Harassed parents, torn between a desire to rear their baby on scientific lines and an urge to keep the child contented, may welcome the opinion of Dr W.C. Beasley, professor of psychology at the John Hopkins University.

He approves of rocking the baby.

Opposing that group which has held that under no circumstances should a baby be rocked, Dr. Beasley says that actual experiments had proved it does not harm the child.

Dr. Beasley even goes further. He says that the age-old habit fathers have of swinging their babies high in the air does no harm—provided, of course, that the baby is not dropped.

He has managed to collect records of babies rocked to sleep and records of babies tossed into the air by their fathers and he says that he is of opinion the don'ts along this line are all so much 'bunkum'.

He even gives the best technique for tossing the infant:

'Seat the baby on a pillow, hold firmly to baby and pillow, raise the whole armful and lower it, being careful not to let go.'

'Babies', he adds may usually be safely trusted to their mothers and, to a lesser extent, to their fathers.—Reuter.

SEWING CLASSES AT BULSAR

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

On Sunday (the 2nd proximo) Cutting and Sewing Classes for Parsi girls and women will be opened at Nana Parsi Vad, Bulsar.

The Girls' Class will begin from 8 to 11 a.m. (ST) and Women's Class from 2 to 5 p.m. (ST).

Admission and instruction is free.

Sixty-five girls and women have enrolled their names.

A LETTER FROM CEYLON.

Vote Of Censure On Ministers Defeated

Veteran Political Fighter Routs Pursuers With Characteristic Onslaughts

(From Our Own Correspondent)

COLOMBO, June 20.

The Deshbandhu Society of Ceylon celebrated the successful emergence of Mahatma Gandhi from his ordeal of 21 days' fast, by organising an inter-caste-dinner, which took place on Sunday the 18th instant in the Society's Hall. More than 175 persons took part in the function, fifty per cent being Harijans.

Mr H. M. Desai, the Chairman of the Deshbandhu Society was voted to the Chair. In a short speech, Mr. Desai emphasised the vital necessity of unrooting the canker of Untouchability. He hoped, the province of Jaffna which was still a hot-bed of ortho dox caste-Hindus in Ceylon, would follow the lead and not allow the fair name of Ceylon to be tarnished out any longer.

CENSURE MOTION LOST.

Censure motions, of late, have become the order of the day in the Ceylon Legislature; a few months back, the member for Colombo Centre unsuccessfully attempted to censure the conduct of His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon for his deliberate mismanagement of the Reforms; a similar motion, now condemning the individual and collective actions of the Minsters and the Ministerial Board, engaged the attention of the Legislature on 14th and 15th instant.

The censure motion stood in the name of Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranayake, whom I have in one of my previous letters, called the "miniature Jawahar Nehru" of Ceylon. His motion was as under.

"That this House has lost all confidence in the Board of Ministers whose actions are calculated to diminish the prestige of the Ceylon State Council, weaken the country's fight for Reforms of the Constitution, and strengthen the Governor in exercising his reserve powers unreasonably."

The mover, indulged in a harangue of more than two hours, and narrated at length various sins of commission and omission for which the seven elected Ministers severally and jointly were responsible.

Unfortunately, when the mover was engaged in his breathless task of convincing the House of the utter failure of the Ministerial team, members of the Council one after the other—probably not being able to face the rigmarole of the mover—were seen silently disappearing from the Council Chamber; but the mover undaunted with this stealthy disappearance wih grim determination attempted to vivisect the actions of the Ministers, and played the role of a Doctor willingly performing a post-mortem of a rotten corpse. But unfortunately, he used a blunt-edged-axe in place of a fine lancet, with the result that the motion was defeated by an overwhelming majority of 35, only 5 voting for the motion, and 7 remaining neutral.

MINISTERS' SINS.

In his long charge sheet, Mr. Bandaranayake characterised the State Council as the farce and laughing stock of the country. He stated that though the Ministers and the Ministers' Board were entirely the creation of the State Council, they had degenerated into a mouth-piece of officialdom.

He regretted the scores of egregious blunders committed by them; to name some, he mention ed, (1) they conceded the Passage Allowance to the imported foreign Civil Servants, in the teeth of public opposition, especially when the finances of the country were in a depleted condition, (2) They further acquiesced in the imperialistic policy of Customs and tariff as dictated by the Governor, (3) They bungled the unemployment problem, and to crown all, (4) They failed to consult the wishes of the House on an important matter like the Reform of the Constitution, as the Ministers' Memorandum thereon was sent to the Secretary of the State for the Colonies, without either ascertaining the views or obtaining the sanction of the House.

HOME MINISTER'S DEFENCE.

The debate was resumed on the next day when the galleries were overcrowded, as it was expected that Sir D. B. Jayatilake, the Minister of Home-Affairs, who is also the Leader of the House, would reply to the charge-sheet Sir D. B. Jayatilake came up to the expectation of the galleries and like a veteran fighter routed his pursuers with his characteristic onslaughts.

The fire of a valiant fighter glistened in his eyes, though his utterances revealed—not frequently—the craft and cunning of an old stager. He successfully brushed aside the darts of a junior and inexperienced fighter like Mr. Bandaranayake: the only thorn that pricked his foot was the secret Ministererial Despatch to the Secretary of the State for the Colonies and his failure to take the House in confidence. But he saw that wisdom was the better part of valour, and like Mark Antony promised to unfold the mysterious document simultaneously with its reaching the hand of the Secretary of State.

This announcement disarmed the opposition, and had a very softening effect upon the House; the result amply justified it, as the mover was left in a hopeless minority, his very enthusiastic supporters changed the lobby when division was taken. The much talked of Censure Motion was thus lost by 35 against and 5 for.

TEA ORDINANCE.

The Ordinance, recently put on the Statute Book restricting the exports of Tea, is taking definite shape. The Collector of Customs, issued a notice stating that with effect from the midnight of 23rd June, an additional cess of 10 cents (one anna and seven pies) per 100 lbs., of tea exported would be payable under Section 32 (ii) of Tea Ordinance No. 11 of 1933. The importers in Bombay of Ceylon Tea would be interested to know the local charges now collected here on exported Tea, which total Rs. 3-11 cents (i. e. Rs. 3-1-9.12) per 100 lbs.; this charge is comprised of (1) Rs. 2/37 cents for duty and medical dues—(2) -/14 cents for Research Cess—(3) -/50 cents as Propaganda cess and (4) -/10 cents as Restriction cess, thus making a total of Rs. 3/11 cts.

REFORM BILL FOR CEYLON

Mr. G C S Corea, the President of the Ceylon National Congress who is one of the members of the Ceylon State Council, sought permission to introduce his Reform Bill. He moved that "leave be given to him to introduce a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Ceylon State Council (Order-in-Council) 1931, and a bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Ceylon State Council Elections (Order-in-Council) 1931"

The object of the mover was to introduce legislation which would compel the Ministers to give practical shape to the decisions of the Council, instead of shelving them for years together. The speaker said that the House normally expected the Board of Ministers to take cognizance of the decisions of the Council and implement them by taking such action as they thought fit; Mr. Corea remonstrated the official lip sympathy with the country's aspirations, which carried them no further; he wanted them to be translated into action, so as to make definite advance towards the political goal of the Island. The House then gave permission.

REPATRIATION OF INDIANS

This subject still continues to be the most vexed question before the Ministery of Labour, Industry and Commerce; I understand, the Labour Ministry at one of its recent meetings very strongly condemned the manner in which Mr. Luddington, the Controller of Labour, had acted in the matter of repatriaion of Indian Immigrant Estate Labourers who had applied to be sent to their homes. In the past 2 months not less than 6,000 labourers had applied for repatriation but the Cintroller of Labour arbitrarily allowed only half that number.

Quite a large number of these labourers flocked in person before the Secretariat compound, in order to place their grievances personally before the Controller of Labour and the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce (The Minister of Labour is an Indian) The Ministry actually called a few of the labourers before them, with a view to acquaint themselves of their grievances directly. After this, it appears the Ministry adpoted the resolution of condemning the attitude of Mr. Luddington.

It is now officially announced in the Government "Gazette" that this Controller of Labour is transferred to some other post.

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MONSOON ESTABLISHED

Heavy Rain In Konkan And Malabar

POONA, June 26.

The depression over North Bengal is filling up after causing general heavy rain there. The Bay monsoon is strong in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur and in Tennasserim. The Arabian Sea monsoon is strong in Konkan, North Deccan, East Rajputana and West Central India and active in East Central Provinces and is extending in West Rajputana. A low pressure area lies this morning with its centre near Agra and has caused strong monsoon in United Provinces and East and North Punjab and extension of rainfall in North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, West Central India, East Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Bihar, East United Provinces, East Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, West Rajputana and Bombay Deccan; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Gujarat.

Chief amounts of rainfal are:—Port Blair three inches; Amherst four; Mergui three; Victoria Point two; Tavoy one and a half; Myitkyina one; Jalpaiguri nine; Cherrapunji six; Dinajpur five; Barisal and Purnea three; Dhubri, Berhampore and Darjeeling two; Gaya one and a half; Silchar, Narayanganj and Bogra one; Guna four; Gorakhpur three; Mussooree two; Mukteswar one and a half; Neemuch one; Dalhousie, Barmer, Jaipur and Jhairapatan two; Delhi Sialkot Rawalpindi and Parachinar one and a half; Kotah one; Ambala three quarters; Khandala nine; Mahabaleshwar six; Ratnagiri, Karwar three; Marmagao, and Poona one; Bombay three-quarters; Belgaum, Aurangabad, and Calicut a half; Nizamabad a quarter.

Forecast:—Monsoon will continue strong over the region extending from Konkan to United Provinces and may strengthen in Malabar and Tenasserim. Rainfall will decrease in South Bengal, continue to be widespread in Assam, North Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur, increase in East and North Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir and extend in West Rajputana, Sind and Baluchistan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in North Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, East and North Punjab East Rajputana and Konkan and Tenasserim and extend in West Central India and West Central Provinces during the next 2 hours.—A. P.

Two of them were killed and five arrested. All the five arrested dacoits were convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment each.

During the Police investigations appellant Inder Singh had turned approver but later he retracted his statement and put up the plea that he had been tortured by the police.

The Public Prosecutor of Ludhiana applied to the Government that in view of the approver's not having fudfilled the conditions of the King's Pardon given to him, he should be tried as a member of the gank of dacoits. He was accordingly sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Bhide after hearing arguments reserved judgement.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 26th June:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 02.8 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.5 degrees (1.3 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.1 degrees (normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.N.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 231 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 44 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 7.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.77 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 8.12 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 10.97 inches.

Weather Remarks Rain and squally.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of very great intensity having its origin apparently in the neighbourhood of longitude 95 degrees E. and latitude 56 degrees N in Russia was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 3 hours 32m. (I.S.T.) on Sunday the 25th June.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

The following is the Barometer Reading for June 26:—

At 8-7 a.m. local time 8-46 a.m. (Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.9 degrees F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.90 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.69 inches.

For correction of ships' instrument please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for ever foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

The following is the rainfall for June 26:—

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 26th June 1933: Colaba Point 0.77 inches; Fort 0.50 inches; J. J. Hospital 0.70 inches. Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 0.31 inches.

Total since 1st June to date. Colaba Point 8.12 inches; Fort 12.51 inches; J. J. Hospital 11.50 inches; Cotton Laboratory, Matunga 11.19 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1932: Colaba Point 9.90 inches; Fort 13.71 inches; J. J. Hospital 14.91 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931: Colaba Point 3.01 inches; Fort 3.58 inches; J. J. Hospital 3.92 inches.

GIRL ABANDONED, FINDS FATHER AFTER 14 YEARS

About To Marry She Will Receive New Family As Wedding Gift

After 14 years as Madeleine Prevost, Madeleine Colette Rollet, abandoned as a baby by her mother at the end of the War and adopted and reared by another mother, has found her father. About to marry, she will receive a new family, her own, as a wedding gift, to say nothing of two years, as she was born June 5, 1913, whereas her foster parents had been under the impression she was only 18, says the Lille correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune".

In 1914, Mme. Ferbus, whose husband was mobilised with the 233rd Infantry regiment, was compelled to leave her home and flee before the invasion with her three children. She was wounded by an exploding shell while passing through the village of Vermeilles, and taken to a hospital with the youngest child, and the two others were lost in the debacle. Mme. Perbus found them two years later at Cognac, at the other end of France.

ADOPTED GIRL.

Meanwhile, feeling keenly the loss of her two children, she had adopted a little girl whose mother had vanished after leaving word that she had just been repatriated from the prison camp at Munster, where the infant was born, her mother said, in 1915 as Madeleine Prevost.

The Armistice came at last and the Ferbus family became reunited in their home village, Sailaumines. Little Madeleine was brought up as though she were their own daughter, pending the time when her parents might be located. But all search proved in vain.

She attained the age of 18, according to the data left by her deserting mother, and was betrothed, when her foster father, just the other day, received a letter thanking him for "lavishing so much affection upon Madeleine Colette Rollet, born at Crepy-en-Valois, June 5, 1913", from Pelicien Rollet of Crepy, whose wife had run away during the War, abandoning their three children.

After demobilisation Rollet had tried to find them, but succeeded only in establishing that his wife was dead. By mere chance he eventually traced the youngest, Madeleine.

LOOTING KITCHENER'S ILL-FATED SHIP

American Tells Amazing Story Of Fight Beneath Sea

Strange stories of "illicit" salvage at the wreck of H.M.S. Hampshire, in which Lord Kitchener lost his life during the war, have recently been circulating in various parts of Europe. The latest version appears at length in the "New York Herald "Tribune".

The central figure is a "master lock-smith," who is said to have left America with secret orders a few months ago, and who has now returned with his hair whitened, his side bandaged, and a broken wrist. He was accompanied by a nurse.

His story is that a secret salvaging company decided to "loot" the sunken Hampshire. He joined the company at Kiel, Germany, and was taken to the site of the wreck, which had been discovered after four years of intensive search 35 fathoms below the surface.

After mud-suckers had been used to clear the wreck, its starboard side was blown open, and divers descended. The strong-room boxes safes and navigation room were discovered, and papers from the latter established the vessel's identity.

Then came the task of the "master locksmith", who had to wrestle with the lock of the safes. In an aluminium diving suit he went down and brought up £15,000 in gold in a chest.

Then he returned to tackle the safes as well. It was his idea that the locks could be forced with a drill.

GRIPPED IN UNDERTOW.

With two other divers he descended, but they were flung against the side of the Hampshire and held there, by a violent undertow. For 40 minutes the three men wrestled with the current, fighting to get out of its grip. At last the salvage crew hauled them to the surface in a state of complete collapse.

The "master locksmith's" wrist was broken, his ribs injured, and his hair had turned white. The three men were taken to a hospital in Koenigsburg, Germany, and one is still there with his back in a plaster cast.

The "master locksmith", now back in New York, declares that the secret salvage company wishes to sell its information to the British Government, because they believe that important State documents are in the safes of the Hampshire.

An official of the British Admiralty told Reuter that they had no knowledge of attempted salvage of the Hampshire. There is no contract with any firm for the salvage of the cruiser and without a contract the work would be "illicit," and could not fail to come under official observation.

An authority points out that, although the Hampshire has not been officially located it would be impossible for anyone to carry out such operations as mud-sucking and blowing out the side of the vessel without being noticed. Salvage work of the kind described was very costly, and could only be undertaken by a large firm.

As to the State documents in the Hampshire, the British Government would have had copies of their contents before the Hampshire left port, and the recovery of the originals could be of no possible use.

EX-LIEUTENANT BAILLIE-STEWART

No Case For Revision Of Sentence Yet, Says Hailsham

In the House of Commons in mail week, Mr. Lyons (C.—Leicester) asked the Financial Secretary to the War Office whether he would have examination made into the fresh facts that had emerged in the case of ex-Lieutenant Baillie-Stewart with a view to seeing if any grounds existed for further revision of the case.

Mr. Duff Cooper: The Secretary of State (Lord Hailsham) is not aware of any fresh facts calling for a revision of this case. If my hon. friend has any such facts in his possession perhaps he will be good enough to communicate them to me.

Mr. Lyons: I suppose I may take it for granted that every place of information that has been supplied to the Department has been considered?

Mr. Duff Cooper: Certainly.

Mary Kocsis, of Lorain Ohio, swallowed a pin in 1930. An X-ray examination failed to reveal it. It has now emerged from her big toe.

BETTER LEAVE INDIA ALONE

Sachchidananda Sinha Prefers Present Constitution To White Paper Raj

LONDON, June 23.

The following is an amplified version of Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha's evidence before the Joint Committee cabled by the London Correspondent of the Leader:—

After a long series of witnesses attacking the White Paper as too advanced or containing insufficient safeguards for special British or service interests, Mr. Sinha's evidence under the examination principally of Indian delegates came as a tremendous surprise to the committee. For the first time a witness had appeared denouncing the White Paper as retrograde, harmful (unless substantially modified progressively) and entirely unsatisfactory in its present form to Indian national aspirations.

Supporting his memorandum Mr. Sinha replying to Dr. Ambedkar agreed that in many important respects the proposals of the White Paper imposed disabilities not contained in the present constitution. He also did not agree that British India should have central responsibility only on condition of federation.

Replying to Sir A. P. Patro he declared that Indians needed substantial modifications and alterations in the White Paper before accepting it.

NOTHING TO CHOOSE

Replying to Mr. Jayakar he said progressive opinion in India had not much to choose between the withdrawal or the enactment of the White Paper but if it was withdrawn in a few years Indian discontent would be so great as to compel England to give a more substantial measure of reform than contained in the White Paper. If the White Paper was whittled down, discontent would deepen leaving the gravest dissatisfaction and ultimately the unrest would be of a serious type.

Replying to Sir T. B. Sapru he declared that Ministers in Bihar had always supported any measure for the maintenance of law and order and the suppression of disorder. He added Indian public men acted responsibly when responsibility was placed upon them. Ministers were not too nervous to withstand the criticism of the legislatures. Mr. Sinha declared that Indian opinion ridiculed the suggestion that the White Paper proposals implied British abdication and surrender. He insisted that Indians attached the greatest importance to the significance of the pledges of the Viceroy and the Prime Minister. He declared that Indians believed that an attempt was now being made to go behind the pledge of Dominion Status announced in Lord Irwin's declaration. He insisted that the White Paper scheme proposed to confer self-government on India but really there was substantially no self-government at all but very limited power hedged in by so many sofeguards that it was impossible that the people should have the real substance of self-government. The country would not have provincial autonomy only without almost the simultaneous introduction of responsibility at the centre.

MODERATE AND EXTREMIST

Further replying to Sir T. B. Sapru he said unles the White Paper was substantially modified the Moderates would feel very much aggrieved. He agreed with Sir T. B. Sapru that a person was regarded as a Moderate so long as he agreed with the Government but he became an extremist when he differed from them.

Replying to Sir H. S. Gour he said no section of Indian opinion was prepared to accept the White Paper without modification. It was very unlikely that any section would work the White Paper proposals unmodified. He added if there was nothing further than the White Paper, the acceleration was possible of the transformation of constitutionalists into Congressmen and of Congressmen into revolutionaries.

Replying to Sir Abdur Rahim witness insisted that the Indian view was that the present proposals were not in accordance with the declaration made by the Prime Minister in the present Parliament or a fulfilment of the past pledges of British Governments and other authorities. Whatever constitution was now framed, it should not leave room for further enquiries but should contain provisions for automatic growth. He generally expressed a preference for the present constitution to the unamended White Paper.

DRAMATIC MOVE?

It would not be surprising if as a result of this evidence, elicited mainly by progressive British Indian delegates, the committee members are greatly stirred from their relative complacency on hearing for the first time an Indian political criticism exposing the real character of the White Paper proposals. It is probable that there will be important repercussions on further proceedings of the committee also affecting the results of the Tory party conference on June 28. I have reason to believe that the progressive Indian section is contemplating an important and dramatic move within the next fortnight.

PHILANTHROPIST DIES ON EVE OF DREAM COMING TRUE

A real-life tragedy has come about with the death at Newcastle of Mr. John Henry Watson, one of the most prominent figures in social work in the North.

Mr. Watson, who was 78, was founder and hon. general secretary of the Poor Children's Holiday Association.

The Association was founded on Mr. Watson's first year's income of £28, when he took 600 poor children for a day's outing, and from that the movement has grown and achieved national prominence in rescue and training work in this country.

In a few months' time Mr. Watson would have seen the greatest dream of his life realised, when fine new headquarters of the Association, now nearing completion in Newcastle, will be opened.

BRIDLINGTON COUNCILLORS' BASHFUL WIVES

Wives of Bridlington town councillors do not like to sit in the Council Chamber with their husbands, although a special resolution of the council conceded them this privilege, instead of sitting in the public gallery as they did previously.

At the monthly meeting of the council only two wives sat with their husbands, though seats were provided for twenty-four. One of the women who did not attend told a reporter she would rather sit in the public gallery, as she would be too conspicuous and would feel embarrassed sitting on the floor of the Council Chamber.

WARNING!

It has recently come to the knowledge of the Cement Marketing Company of India, Ltd., that some cement dealers and merchants are in the habit of mixing up Company's genuine cement with foreign and inferior cement or with foreign substances such as trap rock dust and selling such spurious and inferior cement in old bags bearing the original brands sold by the Company, such as "Swastika", "Ganpati", "B. B. B.", "Castle" with a view to making extra profits. Such practice is not only highly injurious to the reputation of the Company but is a serious offence under the Indian Penal Code.

All Cement dealers and merchants are therefore hereby warned that any dealer who tampers or attempts to tamper with the Company's original bags or sells foreign cement in such bags or sells the Company's cements mixed or adulterated with foreign cement trap rock dust or other foreign substances will be prosecuted.

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SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY EXHIBITION

Open For Amateur And Professional Competitors For Painting And Drawing Of All Descriptions

SIMLA, June 25

The Prospectus of the sixty-first annual exhibition of the Simla Fine Arts Society, which will be held in the Rink Hall from the 14th to the 23rd September gives full particulars regarding the exhibition including the list of the prizes. It will be open for Amateur and Professional competitors for works in any medium, oils, water-colours, pastels, black and white process work, for young artists and photographs. His Excellency the Viceroy is the Patron and President of the Society, while the Vice-Patrons include the Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Fazli Hussain, Sir George Schuster, Sir Frank Noyce, Sir Alan Parsons and Sir Harry Haig. A strong and influential Committee has been formed with Mr. C P Colvin, as President, Major General W R Paul, Brigadier F M Murray, Mr. S Webb Johnson Miss W G Harington, Mrs. F C Bourne, Mr. A H Byrt as members and Captain S W Haylock as Honorary Secretary. Both professional and Amateur artists have been invited to send exhibits for sale. The fact that 32 prizes will be thrown open to competitors shows that vast scope that is being afforded to them. The largest number of prizes are allotted to works in any medium while specimens of work in oils, water-colours, black and white, process work, for young artists, photographs, poster competitions, the, the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal, Punjab and Miniatures, Sculpture, Decorative and applied Art carry with them each different number of prizes. There will be also a photographic section attached to the exhibition. The following lists will show the reward for a successful competitor in any of the various kinds of art:—

WORKS IN MEDIUM

1 H E the Viceroy's Prize together with the Society's Silver Medal for the best picture in the Exhibition (by an Amateur).

2 H E the Governor's Prize. For a picture by a lady.

3 H E the Commander-in-Chief's Silver Medal. For a picture by an Officer of the Army.

4 A prize or medal for a picture by a Warrant Officer, N C O, or soldier in the Regular Army or Airmen in the Royal Air Force.

5. A Prize or medal for a picture of any sporting subject, or of a Desert Scene.

6 A prize or medal for a street or bazar scene.

7 A prize or medal for a study of a head.

8 A prize or medal for a view of Mountain Scenery.

9 A prize or medal for an Indian Historical or Religious subject. For Indian artists only.

10 A prize or medal for a subject including Architecture.

11 A prize or medal for a picture of Still Life.

12 A prize or medal for a picture of Flowers.

13 A prize or medal to be given at the Judge's Discretion.

OILS

14 A prize and silver medal for a picture in oils.

15. A prize or medal for a portrait or Figure Study.

16. A prize or medal for a picture other than a portrait or figure study.

WATER COLOURS

17 A prize and silver medal for a picture in water colours.

18. A prize or medal for a Landscape

19. A prize or medal for a sketch from Nature.

20 A prize or medal for a Portrait or Figure Study.

21 A prize or medal for the best work by a student at any School of Art in India.

PASTELS

22 A prize or medal for a Portrait or Figure Study.

BLACK AND WHITE.

23 A prize or Silver Medal. For a picture in Black and White.

PROCESS WORK

24 A prize or Silver Medal. For a print from a Copper (or other metal) Plat Wood-block, Lino-Block, or stone, (excluding Photogravure).

25. For Young Artists: (1) A prize for exhibitors between the age of 16-18 (2) A prize for Children between the age of 12 and 15. (3) A prize for children under 12.

26 Photographs: Rs. 100 for the best Photograph in any section by an amateur presented by the "Times of India," Bombay. Class "Times of India," Bombay.

27. Rs. 100 for the best photograph in Class "A" (landscape pictorial architectural, etc.) presented by Messrs. Kodak and Co., Bombay.

28. Rs. 100 for the best photograph in Class "B" (portraits, figures, etc.) presented by Messrs. Agfa & Co., Bombay.

29 Rs. 100 for the best Photograph in Class "C" (Animals, still life, scientfic interest, etc.) presented by Messrs. Wellington and Ward, Bombay.

Poster Competitions. The Central Publicity Bureau Indian State Railways, will award a prize as follows, if exhibits are of sufficient merit.

30. A prize of Rs. 250 for a poster to attract travellers by Rail. The poster should deal with one of the various places in India usually visits by tourists.

The winning poster will become the property of the Indian State Railways with all rights of reproduction. Special importance will be attached to originality of design and to the suitability of the poster for reproduction. The Central Publicity Bureau, Indian State Railways, is prepared to purchase other posters if they are of sufficient merit. In each case the number of colours used should be nine. Combinations of two or more colours count as a separate colour; tints of individual colour however do not.

The size of each poster must be Double-Royal (40 inches high by 25" wide. The poster must be mounted or stretched, but need not be framed.

31 The New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal Punjab will award One prize of Rs 75 for the best exhibit.

The posters finished in colour should be 40 inches by 25 inches and treated with a view to reproduction by lithography in not more than nine colours. The designs should be striking and attractive and be applicable woollen, knitted and woven wear made at Dhariwal in the Punjab. The prize winning posters will become the property of the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal, with all rights of reproduction. The Company reserves the right to purchase any poster submitted at a price not exceeding Rs. 250.

A competitor may send in not more than two posters. Rs. 2 will be payable as an entry for each poster admitted to the Exhibition.

Posters must be mounted or stretched, but need not be framed. Labels giving the following information, typed or hand printed, must accompany each exhibit. (1) The Exhibitors' name and address. (2) The Artists name and address. (3) A statement that the artists agrees to be bound by the conditions of the competition. This must be given on a label gummed to the back of the poster and must be repeated on another label (which should be signed) attached to the poster by a string not exceeding eight inches in length.

The posters for this competition will be judged by Mr. Ramsay Scott, M.L.A, from the commercial aspect in conjunction with the judges of the artistic side.

32 Miniatures, Sculpture, Decorative and Applied Art. The Society may award prizes or medals for exhibits of special merit. Any additions or amendments to the Prize List will be notified later.—A.P.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"From Yeravda Mandir," by M. K. Gandhi, Translated from the original Gujarati by Valji Govindji Desai. Published by Jivanji Dahyabhai Desai at Navajivan Karyalaya, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. Price: As. 2

"GANDHI OF JAVA"

Nationalist Leader Of Indonesia, Prays Mahatma's Principle Of N. C. O.

Mr. Mohammad Hatta, the young nationalist leader of Indonesia known to newspaper readers as "the Gandhi of Java," was entertained on May 15 at the Kobe India Club to an Indian dinner by his Indian friends in Kobe and Osaka. Fifty persons participated and the conversation during the function touched now and then on the vital problems that confront both India and Java, says the "Japan Times". Besides Mr. Hatta the other guests of honor were Dr. Motwani and Mrs. Motwani, the latter an American.

In a short speech Mr. A. M. Sahay, who was in the chair, welcomed the guests. Towards the end of the dinner a toast was proposed to the Javanese leader to which he responded by a lengthy and informative speech. He apologised for not being able to express his thoughts fully in English and expressed his delight at being offered an opportunity, which, he said, came to him unexpectedly, to explain to his friends who are also suffering from European imperialism, the state of affairs in Indonesia. He expounded the analytical history of his country's independence movement, paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi's principle of non-co-operation and told the assembly that he was a personal friend of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Following the Javanese leader, Dr. Motwani who had been to the United States for a lecture tour spoke a few words. He emphasised that centres were established throughout the free and progressive nations of the world to enhance moral and cutural relationship between India and other countries, as well as to disseminate the right type of news regarding Indian affairs throughout the world as a means to counteract misleading British propaganda.

Mr. A. M. Sahay concluded the lively function with a short speech in which he assured Dr. Motwani that the Indians in Japan were not lacking in their efforts in the direction suggested by him. He then thanked the guest from Java for attending the function and expressed his hope that the event will become a steppingstone toward establishing close relations between India and Indonesia.

MONSOON BILLIARDS IN BOMBAY

Grand Hotel Run Tournament

A Monsoon Billiard Tournament has been arranged by the Grand Hotel.

The Tournament is open to all comers in Bombay. A Committee of 7 players will be selected to do the Handicapping of the various people entering.

An Entrance fee of Re. 1 will be charged. There will be a Cup for the Winner, which has been presented by Messrs. John Dewar and Son, Ltd., and two other prizes, i.e., Runner up and Highest Break.

The Tournament promises to be a good one, and it is up to the numerous experts and the different billiard Clubs to enter.

The Tournament will commence early in July, and the Games will be:

200 up	The Charges will be annas 12 per 100 for losing players.
Semi Final 300 up	
Final 500 up	

WHAT MYSORE CONGRESS STANDS FOR?

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 23.

Mr. K. T. Satyanarayana Setty, President of the Mysore State Peoples' Congress writes from Birur:—

The Veerakesari of June 13th has justly called upon me to intimate to all concerned what the Congress aims at and what work it is designed to turn out.

My first object is to secure for the people Responsible Government under the aegis of the Ruling House of Mysore so as to fit Mysore into the frame work of an All India Federal Constitution for this purpose, it is necessary to draw up a scheme which while it will not be revolutionary, will be as far a possible practical and elastic enough to effect automatically suitable changes as the Federal and Provincial administrations of British India tend to expand in their political outlook.

To carry on a wide propaganda for popularization of the above-said scheme and broadcast the same to the remotest corners of the Province.

To enrol members of the Congress and establish Congress Committees in al Districts Taluks and villages or groups of villages.

To try to establish peace among various communities and try to remove communal bitterness not by antogonism but by pursuasion exercised through the instrumentality of a strong Congress party pledged to work for peace and harmony and all round advancement including Rural Reconstruction work of the country at the risk of having to make personal sacrifices

HARIJANS MUST FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Rajbhoj Advises Renewal Of Temple Entry Struggle

AHMEDABAD, June 26.

"Harijans should fight for their civil rights as caste Hindus were fighting for Swaraj," declared Mr. Rajbhoj, a Depressed Class leader, addressing a gathering of the local Harijan leaders held last evening to bid him farewell, on his leaving the Gandhi Ashram.

Mr. Rajbhoj added that he had prepared a scheme for the uplift of the Harijans, which he would discuss with Mahatma Gandhi. He stressed the need for temple entry for the abolition of untouchability, and said that small temples here and there were opened, but the famous temples like those of "Parvati" in Poona and "Kalaram", in Nasik were not yet opened to Harijans.—A.P.

LIVING WITHOUT KNOWING IT!

Modern "high tension" life has produced a class of "living dead", according to Dr. Charles H. Mayo, a surgeon, says Reuter's correspondent at Memphis (U.S.A.)

"We find old people all around us who have been dead for years and do not know it," he said. "They do not think any more. Their minds have died, although their bodies live on.

"Life to-day is too fast a pace. The mind gives out years before the body."

TOGO APPEARS ON SCREEN

Jap Fleet Admiral Takes Star Role In Picture Of Japan Sea Battle

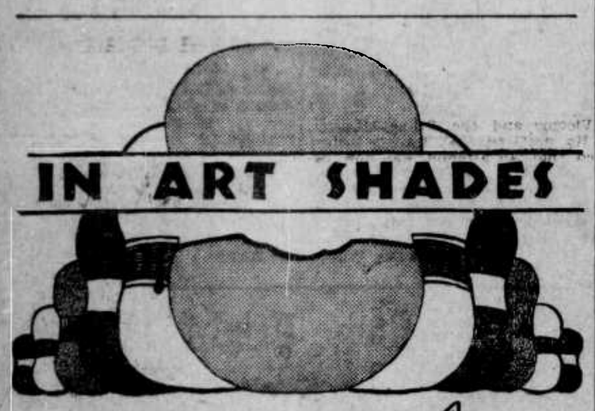
Fleet-Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo appeared in a star role of a talkie picture in Tokyo last month. In a Fleet-Admiral's uniform, wearing the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum, the Count spoke a few works through the microphone to climax the talking picture "This Battle" (Kono Issen), which is being produced by the "Asahi Shimbun" newspaper.

The picture is the story of the Admiral himself. It deals with the Battle of the Sea of Japan 28 yars ago when Japan scored a memorable victory over the Russian fleet.

The anniversary falls on May 27.

Count Togo's first words for the talkie version of the picture were "I am Togo" He spoke in his usual deliberate but forceful way, reminiscent of the sterling appeal he made from the deck of his Flagship "Mikasa," just before the encounter with the Russian fleet.

The scene was made in the garden of Fleet-Admiral Tago's residence at Kojimachi. The film will be kept as a national treasure, and will later be deposited in the vaults of the Department of the Navy.



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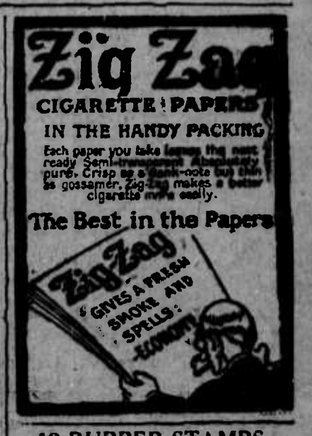
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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

Old Paralytics Enabled To Walk

Moscow Institute Of Orthropedics Works Wonders And Brings New Hope To Life-Long Cripples

Forty-year-old paralytics who have never walked before have been operated, treated and sent forth on their own two legs from the State Institute of Physiotherapy and Orthopedics in Moscow, writes "S. R." in the Moscow Daily News."

Treatment of such old cases is not usually undertaken by surgeons in other lands, but Soviet doctors have been left a heritage of cripples by the tsar's regime, who having had no opportunity early in their lives to be corrected, deserve to be "picked up" now.

Literally "picked up," in the words of Dr. Kagan, the young surgeon who told me about the case of one 40-year-old. The patient had been brought from the Caucasus, a pitiful creature who propelled himself with two powerful gorilla-like arms, but whose legs were utterly useless. They put him on the operating table, transplanted strong young muscle to his withered limbs, gave him electric, light and water treatment and medical gymnastic exercises to re-educate the muscle and sent him out. He went to an institute where he learned to work and now he earns his own living and walks. With crutches, to be sure, but his carriage is erect, for the first time in 40 years.

Correcting exercises at the Orthopedic Institute.

WHERE HOPE IS BORN.

He took me through the wards Here was a 20-year-old girl brought from Vladivostok for surgical treatment. She had never walked. But with her feet straight for the first time in a pair of plaster-of-Paris casts, she had hope in her smile.

Here was another, with the drawn face and hollow-eyed, nervous look of the invalid of long standing. Here wasn't a hopeful smile yet. She had been "stretched", now she rested, then she would be laced up in a tight corset and given special strengthening exercises. This rigid non-surgical treatment will bring the slipping vertabrae around to where they belong. There will be no more pain and one more Soviet citizen will face the world unhampered by physical maladjustment.

Treatment for congenital or acquired bone and muscle deformity should begin early. In the United States and other western countries, many hospitals do not consider accepting patients over 18 years of age. Bone and muscle are considered pretty much "set" and the patient not a good risk from he point of view of a successful treatment and full recovery.

Present practice here, too, decrees that the deformity be caught before it is of long standing. Re-education of muscle in infantile paralysis cases begins immediately the fever subsides, in order to insure that no deformity results.

Corrective physical education of children is just beginning to assume importance as a preventative measure which will eventually largely do away with the necessity for surgical and other drastic and long-drawn out courses of treatment.

In the Russia of former years, the cost of orthopedic surgery and treatment was prohibitive and the science, on the whole, little developed. A few famous doctors had clinics in Moscow and Leningrad, but only the wealthy could avail themselves of their wisdom.

500 PATIENTS A DAY.

The Moscow Institute of Physiotherapy and Orthodepics, with 90 beds, with five related departments and a staff of 160, takes care of some 500 patients a day. This includes entrants to the hospital and the large number of "walking" patients who report for treatment at the clinics. The Institute is located on Petrovka near Petrovski Pereulok. Professor Gregory A. Lapidus is the Director. Treatment is free.

"MENACE" OF A MUD PIE

Trat the mere fact of being alive is a doleful and dangerous business is proved beyond all peradventure. Hourley, over the air, listeners-in are solemnly warned of what will happen if they don't use so-and-so's "germ killer." Daily tre advertising columns of publications point to the perils of passing up such-and-such a portion. But to a bacteriologist of Pittsburgh must be given the palm for cautioning the world that the worst "as not been told, writes the" Christian Science Monitor".

Analyzing a mud pie with which his small son had been playing, he is reported to have discovered that this time-honored infantile pastime is fraught with the direst possibilities. Investigation of that apparently innocent make-believe confection, he declares, yielded the following alarming result:

Diphtheria	1 800,000
Measles	2.450,000
Smallpox	900,000
Lockjaw	3.600,000
Number of germs.	
Dysentery	900,000
Pneumonia	500,000
Tuberculosis	600,000

As nothing appears to have happened to the child, it looks as though those particular Pittsburgh germs must have had a yellow streak or have been too proud to fight. For 11 900,000 bacilli to sit idly back and let a little boy poke them in the ribs, so to speak, without any attempt at retaliation, rather argues for either cowardice or weakness on their part. Or perhaps they were on a five-day schedule and all this happened on their dayy off. Or, again, may it not be that the worst germs that moderns encounter are those of fear broadcast in some medical interviews and advertising?

Radios and movies have largely relegated the making of mud pies into a thing of the dim and misty past in this age of progressive—and precocious—infants but who shall say that some of their aspects are not perhaps more harmful than all the germs the bacteriologist's lens disclosed, which seem to have been so harmless.

There is a French proverb, by the way, which, translated, reads: Fear is a great inventor.

DOCTORS AS PARENTS

Women doctors do not always make the most perfect mothers, nor do doctors make the best fathers.

"Doctors know too much to make the best parents," believes Dr. Hector Cameron, physician to the Children's Department of Guy's Hospital. "With their own children they are apt to be alarmists.

"It is much more difficult for the parent to be suitably self-confident nowadays than it was in midvictorian days. Then people were so blissfully ignorant of the nature of disease. Now appendicitis is the bogy that destroys the sleep of every mother, whose child has a pain in the stomach."

Beware of the "Angel" child. That is the advice of Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser who told a mother's group that "all children are adventurous; the more personality a child has the more difficult he is to manage."

"If ever an angel child is brought to me," she said, "the first thing I do is to examine it physically and then I try to discover if its angelic behaviour is really guile, used as a means of getting round its parents, or if its behaviour is due to weak-mindedness."

A rose with red, white, and blue petals has been produced by a Czechoslovak horticulturist. Since it represents the national colours of Czechoslovakia, it has been christened "Czechoslovak Republic."

LEMONS FOR HEALTH

(By Dr. EDWARD PODOLSKY, M. D., Brooklyn, New York).

The lemon is without a doubt the most valuable of all the citrus fruits, and perhaps, the oldest in point of service. Though they were not known to the ancient Greeks and Romans, they made their appearance many hundreds of years ago, perhaps in the 12th century when they were introduced by the Arabs into Spain. In 1494, the fruit was cultivated in the Azores and largely shipped to England.

ANTI-SCORBUTIC.

Lemons had hardly been popular as a fruit for more than 300 years when their health-giving virtues were discovered. In 1757 a book was written by Dr. James Lind, a Scotch physician, who was for many years a ship surgeon in the British Navy. The book dealt with scurvy, a very much dreaded disease at that time. This physician pointed out the fact that after a person had been deprived of raw fruits and vegetables for 40 days, he developed scurvy, and strange it was indeed that, there was no medicine that could prove of value in the disease, but the humble lemon accomplished wonders in overcoming scurvy. But the medical profession was slow in recognizing this great value of lemons in overcoming and preventing scurvy. It was not until 1804 that the regular issue of a ration of lemon juice was made compulsory in the British Navy. When this decree went into effect scurvy became a comparatively rare disease among British sailors.

But it was not only among human beings that lemons gained favour as a health food. It was Darwin and Buffon, who observed that monkeys are in the habit of eating lemons when not feeling quite well. Darwin observed several monkeys which had been made drunk on alcohol the previous day and of all the foods placed before them they ate only the lemons.

The lemon when analyzed is found to consist of some very essential elements. The whole fruit consists of 3.22 per cent. ash; 45.13 per cent. potassium; 2.73 per cent. soda; 30.24 per cent. calcium; 5.15 per cent. magnesia; 0.77 per cent. iron oxide; 13.62 per cent. phosphoric acid; 3.08 per cent. sulphuric acid and 0.48 per cent chlorine. The edible portion of lemon consists of 1.2 p.c. protein, .7 p.c. fat and 8.5 p.c. carbohydrate. The fuel value per pound calories is 201. Lemon is rich in alkaline elements and has as much as 7 per cent. citric acid. The citric acid is easily oxidized in the body into carbonic acid and water. In this way it serves as an alkalanizer and is of great value in overcoming acidosis from whatever cause, particularly acidosis associated with fevers and post-operative acidosis.

Even when lemon juice is reduced to the dry state, it still retains its antiscorbutic power. This resistance has been attributed to its acid resistance. Further the concentrated anti-scorbutic fraction of lemon juice has been found to contain traces of iron, phosphorus, sulphur and iodine in their purest state.

IN OBESITY CASES.

For many years lemons have been used in the treatment of obesity. The usual method is to take the expressed juice of three fresh lemons in sweetened water three times daily to the exclusion of milk and fatty foods. To make it more tempting and for the sake of variety, an occasional spoonful of loganberry juice may be added. The effect of lemon juice upon the food seems to exert an inhibitory power over steapsin and amylopsin which retards the digestion of fats and carbohydrates. Lemon jello may also be used in the obesity diet. This is made as follows:

1 tea-spoonful gelatine.
1 table-spoonful of cold water.
1|2 lemon for juice.
2 tea-spoonfuls sugar.

During the course of a fever illness lemons form among the most valuable of foods. Instead of water lemonade may be given to greater advantage. This not only allays the thirst, but also helps to overcome the acidosis. A good lemonade for this purpose may be made as follows:—

4 ounces of milk sugar.
7 ounces of cold water.
2 table-spoonfuls of lemon juice (or more to taste). Strain and cool.

Somewhat later on in the illness egg lemonade may be given This is made from:

1 whole egg.
2 heaping table-spoonfuls of sugar.
2 table-spoonfuls of lemon juice.
3|4 cup of water. Strain and cool

AS HEALTH BEVERAGE.

Lemonade is without a doubt one of the most healthful beverage at our disposal. When used with water which has been carbonated, it is very refreshing and efficacious in gastric disturbances Many people with gout have obtained relief from their condition when they have been in the habit of taking several lemons daily.

Lemon juice has been found to be beneficial in the prevention and alleviation of acute tonsillitis. It may be taken with a little sugar, and also used to advantage as a gorgle. A famous remedy among great French singers for any throat ailment with hoarseness is contained in the following recipe, which has been handed down for several generations: 'Carefully roast a large lemon in the oven, being careful that the skin does not break and the juice escape. To the hot juice add enough sugar to be made into syrup. A teaspoonful taken every half hour will bring speedy relief.'

The practice of chewing an acid fruit like the lemon stimulates the flow of saliva and cleanses the teeth and gums. This is taken advantage of by the makers of certain tooth pastes, who incorporate acid fruit juices in their tooth-pastes because these fruit juices stimulate the salivary glands which contain an enzyme which digests the mucin deposits on the teeth and helps to keep them clean. Lemon juice is the most valuable of these fruit juices.

A further use may be made of lemon juice in keeping the mouth moist in fevers and in other conditions. The juice alone may be used in moistening the lips and cleansing the tongue, or it may be combined with an equal volume of glycerine in moistening the mouth.

IN CHILDREN'S AILMENTS.

In children's ailments the lemon is one of the most valuable of all our fruits. Dr. Barenberg noted in a series of infants, who had received lemon juice milk for periods of from six to twelve months, showed that they manifested a better rate of growth than those who received other milk preparations. Lemon juice milk is whole milk to which approximately 28 c.c. of lemon juice per litre is added. This milk is also of value as a food for children suffering from pneumonia and other respiratory ailments.

Dr. Osman, an English physician, several years ago found that he could alleviate asthma in children with lemon and sugar. He fed his patients on increased amount sugar in lemonade. If these children were kept on this lemon diet, their attacks of asthma were prevented. The treatment consisted of giving three drachms of powdered sugar in lemonade three times a day in between meals.

For many years a physician in this country has been giving castor oil and lemonade as the only medicine to expel thread worms in children and with remarkably good results. The castor oil is heated in the bottle container, a wine-glass is also heated, and a glass of hot lemonade is prepared. The patient takes a little of the lemonade first, then takes the hot castor oil, and follows it with more lemonade. The oil sweeps through without griping or distress within one half hour, and this is due to the lemonade which acts like a buffer.

POINTS ABOUT LEMONS.

There are a few points about lemons which will be worthwhile to state at this point:

1. The juice of half a lemon in half a glass of water before breakfast will correct the most torpid liver and prevent bilious trouble.

2. Two or three slices of lemon in a cup of strong, hot tea will often cure a nervous headache.

3. A tablespoonful of lemon juice in a cup of black coffee frequently will cure bilious headache.

4. An outward application of lemon juice will allay irritation caused by insect bites.

5. If a teaspoonful of lemon juice is added to boiling rice or sago, the kennels will be white and have a more delicate flavour.

IN COOKERY.

The last item reminds me that lemon juice can be often used to greater advantage in cookery, not only with greater health effects, but also to improve the flavour of foods. Salads are much more tasteful and certainly more healthful when lemon juice instead of vinegar is used to prepare them. Lemon juice improves fish dishes considerably. Jerome Blum, the artist, who has spent a long time among the South Sea Islands, tells us that fish almost invariably served there either in lime or lemon juice. A typical fish in lemon juice recipe is the following:

The fish is cut in slices and placed in a pan, where a clove garlic has been fried with a little olive oil. Over the slices is poured, sufficient to cover them, hot water, into which has been squeezed the juice of three lemons. Some chopped parsley is also added. After being seasoned, the fish is allowed to simmer for twenty minutes. If the sauce is boiled down after the fish is removed, it will turn to jelly on cooling and can thus be served with it, if the fish is to be eaten cold.

The lemon is one of the most healthful as well as one of the tastiest of all the fruits on our dietary. It can be used more often to greater advantage.

DO YOUR SLEEPING BEFORE MIDNIGHT

The proverb that "one hour's sleep before midnight is worth two hours' afterward," usually is ridiculed by physicians.

Most of them maintain that while eight hours' sleep iss necessary at some time during the twenty-four it makes little difference when it is obtained.

A recent German investigation tends, however, to cast doubt on this medical opinion and to confirm the ancient proverb. Says Dr. E. E. Free, in his "Week's Science" (New York.)

Dr. Theodor Stockmann, principal of a school in Duisburg, noticed that one of his pupils was falling behind in school work, and was becoming more and more lazy and sleepy.

Inquiring into this young man's sleep habits, Dr. Stockmann found that he was studying late at night and sleeping late in the morning. Change of this habit so that the pupil slept before midnight and woke very early in the morning to study caused remarkable improvement in school work and in health.

Dr. Stockmann then tested the same idea on seventeen other pupils, averaging about nineteen years old. All turned out to be in better health and to do better school work when they habitually got four or five hours' sleep before midnight and got up at three or four o'clock in the morning to do their studying.

Two pupils who worked part of the day also found themselves in better health and more successful in their studies when they went to bed immediately after supper and did their school work between midnight and dawn. His observations also suggest, Dr. Stockmann reports to the German medical profession, that less than eight hours' sleep may be enough, at least for young people, provided all of it is obtained before midnight.

MOST POTENT X-RAY TUBE

Chicago Apparatus Has Rated Potential Of 800,000 Volts.

A powerful weapon for medical science's ever-continuing fight to control cancer was dedicated at Chicago on May 11. It is Mercy Hospital's huge X-ray tube described by Dr. Herbert Schmitz, authority on radiology, as the most potent ever put into practical use.

Dr. Schmitz asserted radiation from the apparatus equals that from 75,000,000 dollars worth of radium as far as treatment of the disease is concerned. Protection of patients and physicians administering treatment by the X-ray will be insured by installation of 40 tons of lead in the walls of the laboratory.

The patient will be wheleed into a white tilted chamber, the door of which must be closed in order for the X-ray to function. Rubber and metal lined blankets will protect unaffected parts of the patient's body. Outside, peering through a glass panel and a periscope, physicians will control the rays They will be able to converse with the patient by telephone.

The machine was constructed to operated continuously at a conservatively rated potential of 800,000 volts and 10 milliamperes. This exceeds by 7,00,000 the working voltage of any other instrument, Dr. Schmitz said.

Seeking to acquire psychic powers that they believe come from buoyancy of the body, Tibetan monks go on fast, deep-breathing walks lasting several days and nights. Some attain such a feeling of lightness that they don heavy chains to keep themselves from floating away.

WATER AS MEDICINE

Nothing Like It To Ward Off Infections Which Might Otherwise Jeopardise Our Existence

Many people do not realize the benefit to be had from a single glass of water.

It may be hot or cold, as you like. You may sip it, or quaff it at a swallow, if you wish.

It is Dr. Ghislain-Houzel who writes the prescription for us in "L'Ami du Peuple" (Paris). He says:

"Glasses of water quite cool, taken abundantly between meals, in the morning early, in the evening as you step into bed, will promote the proper action of your kidneys, enabling them to function more energetically and more effectively at the same time.

"It might be noted in passing that warm water is an emetic always at hand, one which may be useful on occasion in the event of the introduction into the stomach of elements alien to it.

"If tepid water gives powers of resistance to our stomach, water that is hot will not incommode it.

"On the contrary, hot water may make the cleansing of the stomach simpler, and may indeed render its processes easier.

"Take every morning, before eating, a coffee cup full of water as hot as you can stand it.

"You might, if you feel inspired, drop in a suspicion of lemon juice.

"You will soon feel the beneficial effects of this hot drink.

"Your stomach will rid itself of all the unpleasant residues that embarrass it, and your day will pass in a more agreeable manner.

"Now and then a doctor has his patient take in quite a quantity of water before a repast, and then lie down for twenty minutes. The water may be warm, cold, or even hot, according to circumstances.

"The practice of water-drinking tends to abate the tendency to arteriosclerosis.

"In truth, water-drinking, cultivated as a habit and as a satisfaction, practised assiduously, will ward off many of the infections which might otherwise jeopardize our existence."

TUBERCULOSIS & B.C.G.

No Sufficient Proof Of Immunity Still

Calmette's tuberculin, which caused the death of the Lubeck babies, is being vigorously pushed in most European countries, but, so far, our own country has refused to sponsor it.

In an article in the "Medical Officer" of May 13, we are reminded that "actually we have no proof whatever that immunity to tubuercle has any existence at all," trat "Professor Calmette's argument is not altogether bacteriologically sound," and that "as regards tuberculosis in early life, especially infantile bovine tuberculosis, we hold that our methods of elimination do give, and have given, better results than have those used in countries where B.C.G. is part of the standard 'regime,' and we believe that they are at least as logical, and more practicable and less open to objection."

The "British Medical Journal" is equally sceptical. In an article which appeared on April 1, the Editor wrote:—

"B.C.G. vaccine has now been used for about 12 years, and we are still ignorant of its value. Generally speaking, the medical profession is divided in its attitude towards it into two categories. The one group, content to accept the opinions of others, practises vaccination without questioning its efficacy. The other group, comprising those who demand evidence before forming their opinions, is growing so tired of the repeated publication of figures that do not conform to the principle of statistics that it has largely lost interest in it."

The healthy scepticism of the above could hardly be beaten!

We trust that our doctors will continue to let well alone.—"The Abolitionist."

"UNSCIENTIFIC & MISLEADING"

The "Medical Times" of April, 1933, states the following in a review of the "Vivisection of Dogs" pamphlet:—

"We are certainly greatly in favour of the abolition of the vivisection of dogs and more especially for physiological and pharmacological purposes. The whole business is unscientific and misleading. We cannot test physiological processes or drugs on animals under abnormal conditions; nor can we, moreover, apply to humans results obtained in lower animals."

Stage Fright

This Psychic Melody Should Be Dealt With On Psychical Lines Of Healing

The cure for it is "almost too simple," says a French physician.

Certain people, writes Dr. Pierre Vachet in "Volonte" (Paris) are predisposed to emotions—people with a "hyperemotive" constitution. Among these are the timid and the victims of stage fright.

Timidity is a moral and physical inadequacy going at times to the length of active and actual agony. It takes possession of the individual at a rate reflected in higher pulse beats, redness of face, confusion of utterance.

Such is the man who actually blushes when he is spoken to, who would rather flee than talk to a woman. If he is in a public hall, obliged to speak before an audience, he becomes stupid and stutters or lisps or hesitates for a word.

Some timid men are afraid to say a word to an employer, even when the word is timely and important. They are dumb in the presence of a man or woman of great importance. Writes Dr. Vachet:

The victim feels weakened and agonized: he thinks that everything around him is crashing, and this sense works itsef out in a sensation of physical distress.

As his fear overcomes him he loses his, memory; the intellectual powers are inhibited, and a sort of vertigo sets in.

Vision is affected adversely, and the victim can scarcely hear his own voice.

All the bodily functions may be paralyzed—breath may be in gasps, the circulation of the blood is feverishly swift, heart-beats are accentuated, there are gastrointestinal troubles, accompanied by redness or paleness of the face.

CAREER WRECKED.

The famous tenor Nourrit abandoned his career in opera because of stage fright.

Waldeck-Rousseau, the famous French statesman, endured agonies of fear every time he had to step toward the tribune to make a speech. The list could be prolonged indefinitely.

Stage fright is the real explanation of many a wrecked career. The doctor goes on:

This psychic malady should be dealt with on psychical lines of healing. The "emotive" faculty should be educated anew, and the imagination should be trained a fresh on the theory that mental mage and physical sensation are closely related.

It is enough to fancy that one is eating a lemon to find the tongue acidulated, the membranes inclined to precipitate saliva, and the muscles disposed to contract.

The image of perfect sef-control, of calmness, need but be called up in the forum of the fancy.

The cure seems almost too simple.

DOCTORS SPONSOR FASTS

Special departments in public institutions for fasting were suggested by a resolution of medical experts from Harley-st., Edinburgh and Glasgow, in conference at Bridge of Alian (Scotland), last month.

They decided to give their approval to modified fasting as a cure for disease, but expressed the opinion that it was a subject for the medical profession alone and not one for unqualified practitioners.

Beauty Entraps Corsican Bandit King

How Italian Police Managed To Run Down Andre Spada After 11 Years' Hunt

As sudden as it was dramatic came the end of the eleven years' reign of Andre Spada, the last of the kings of the Maquis, whose reign in Corsica for centuries has been more autocratic than that of any legitimate sovereign in the world.

The dapper dandy, who prided himself on the correctness of his attire and boasted that he never appeared in public minus a button on his clothes that he had specially made for him in Bond-st., had to submit to the humiliation of surrendering to the police in his birthday suit, that being the precaution they insisted on to guard against the possibility of the deadly marksman picking them off with concealed arms and making his escape, says the Ajaccio (Corsica) correspondent of "The People."

All his life Spada has been popular with the women of the island and with a number of romantically minded English and American women who made their way to his fastnesses to pamper and pet the picturesque bandit, who to them was a real "cave" man.

BEAUTY AS BAIT.

It was therefore the irony of fate that his capture should be due to the bait of a particularly beautiful woman laid for him by the police after all other efforts to capture him had failed.

Some time ago the authorities brought from Marseilles a young woman whose striking beauty was apparent even behind her veil, and this woman ventured alone into the regions frequented by the bandit, seeking every opportunity of meeting him.

It was not until recently that she succeeded, and after a time rendezvous was given her by Spada at the house of his parents in the village of Coggia, north of here.

For the first meetings the army of gendarmes and special police from Paris kept in the background to give Delilah her chance of ensnaring completely the bandit, but on the night when all was ready the heavily armed forces closed in on the house, and to attract the attention of the inmates a gendarme exploded a bomb outside.

The parents of the fugitive came to the door, and sternly the police gave the father an order to send his son out entirely unclothed so that there could be no question of his showing fight with the aid of concealed arms.

The message was taken to the bandit, who was also told that if he did not come out as directed the house would be burned over his head.

Frantically Spada reached for his carbine, specially made for him in England, but Delilah had been there before and Samson was shorn of his strength. Part of the mechanism had been removed, and the weapon was useless.

FOILED OF REVENGE.

On the table lay a stiletto, and with this Spada rushed out of the room seeking the woman who had trapped him, but she had made her escape earlier and was then safe with the police.

Accepting the inevitable, Spada divested himself of his garments, and walked out of the house. He was seized by waiting police immediately he appeared at the door, and after being dressed was led off to captivity.

On the way he showed signs of trying to bluff the authorities by simulating madness, throwing himself on the ground at one time and foaming at the mouth.

Ultimately he was conveyed by force to the jail here, where he will await one of the most sensational trials in the history of Corsican banditry.

Spada had just turned forty-four. When he came of age for military service he failed to report, owing to the traditional hatred of discipline among the mit after the outbreak of war he deserted after a few months.

Sentenced to three years' imprisonment, he afterwards benefited by the amnesty, and it was in 1922 that he began his reign as bandit, after killing a gendarme who had arrested his friend, Rutilli.

When the reigning king of the Maquis, Romanetti, was killed in a vendetta. Spada succeeded him not only as king, but in the affections of his favourite, Antoinette Leca, who is now in prison.

He set himself to impose a dictatorship more ruthless than Romanetti had ever attempted, and his audacity may be gathered from the fact that for years he intimidated the local authorities into giving him the contract for carrying the mails between Ajaccio and the mountain villages of the north.

An outcry in the French Press against this weakness of the authorities caused the replacement of Spada by one of his friends named Ricci.

The bandit retaliated with an ultimatum calling on the authorities to remove Ricci and threatening death to all who would use the mail coach so long as it was not driven by him.

When the ultimatum was ignored he descended from his lair, blocked the road with boulders to hold up the coach and then killed M. Ricci, the driver, and two of the escort.

When the police seized his favourite Antoinette Leca, Spda sought consolation with Caroline Caviglioli, sister of a brother bandit.

.....

The girl was forced at the point of the revolver to follow her new lord, and when she made her escape later with the connivance of her uncle and brother-in-law Spada, killed both

In November of 1931 when the big drive was organised to end the reign of Spada he fled to the mountains and even since had defied all efforts to capture him.

BEQUESTS TO THEOSOPHY IN ENGLISH LADY'S WILL

English Theosophical Trust And Krishnamurti Among Beneficiaries

Several gifts to help the cause of theosophy are made by the will of Mrs. Julia Miriam Lyons, of Park Place, Cheltenham, whose estate has been sworn at £10,857, with net personalty £10,676.

She gave £1,200 on trust for Agnes Bales for life, with remainder equally between the Theosophical Society in England as "The Julia Miriam Lyons and Amelia Levy Bequest," and the County Masonic "Lodge Pythagoras," Cheltenham, to be known as "The Julia Levy Bequest." Subject to other personal bequests, the residue of the estate is left equally between.

The English Theosophical Trust (London), Ltd.,
Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
The Treasurer of the Theosophical World University, and
Mr. J. Krishnamurti for the Manorial School.

SMASHED CARS AND "CORPSES"

Only As Stern Warning To Road-hogs Reigate Displays Them

Motorists passing through the Reigate area will be startled to see, at several points, smashed-up cars by the readside, with apparently, the bodies of the occupants lying unconscious beside them.

The apparent accidents, however, will only be grim warnings of what may happen, if they do not observe the rules of Safety First, says "The People."

Reigate Borough Police are organising a Safety First Week. They have decorated and illuminated the Old Hall with Safety First slogans, and mock accidents have been staged at the top of Reigate Hill, on the Brighton road, near Redhill, on the Dorking road, at Reigate, and on the main road to Redhill. Notices have been fixed to the wreckage proclaiming the need for care in motoring.

LEAGUE COUNCIL CENSURES GERMANY

Treatment Of Jews In Silesia Is Criticized And Germany Is Asked To Indemnify

Disapproval of Germany's measures against the Jews was voted on June 6 by the Council of the League of Nations, with only Germany and Italy abstaining.

The Council adopted the report of its three jurists who found that the Bernheim petition concerning the plight of the Jews in German Silesia was acceptable and called upon Germany to restore their rights, to indemnify those afflicted and to report back to the Council.

The report, drawn up and read by the Irish delegate Lester, said the recent German laws concerning the status of Jewish civil servants, laweyrs, notaries, doctors and schools and universities "contain restrictions which are tpplicable only to persons belonging to the Jewish population, which is boycotted, deprived of protection through the proper authorities and thus is legally outlawed."

VIOLATES CONVENTION.

It adds: "Application of these measures in German Upper Silsia cannot take place without being in contradiction with a series of stipulations of the Geneva Convention."

Notice is taekn of recent declarations by the German delegate Von Keller that "internal legislation would not in any case affect the execution of interational obligations and, if infractions of the Geneva Convention have occured they must be considered as errors due to false interpretation of earlier laws by subaltern authorities.

"These declarations," said Lester, "impiv adoption by the German Government of measures destined to asure that the laws and general administrative dispositions shall not be applied in Upper Silesia whenever they are incompatible with the Geneva convention, and imply, too, that the persons who, because they belong to the minority and have lost their jobs or have been reduced to the impossibility of excercising a trade or profession, will be restored without delay to their normal situation."

And the report concludes by asking the Council to "take notice of the German Government's declarations in the conviction that this Government has done and will do all that will be necessary to asure that the dispositions of the Geneva convention regarding protection of minorities will be entirely respected."

WILL FULFILL ENGAGEMENT.

Von Keller repeated his assertion that Germany would respect its international engagements, said she had not changed her mind about the Bernheim report and herefore would not vote the report, while the Italian delegate Biancheri said he was sure Germany would fulfill her engagements and therefore he would not vote the report, either.

The possibility that the matter may be brought before the Assemby of the League appeared when the Czechoslovak delegate Osuki urged the necessity of a general solution on the basis of equality for the system of the protection of minorities.

Rene Massigli, speaking for France, feared that the general public would not be satisfied with this report, as it applied only to the Jews in Upper Silesia and not to the rest of Germany.

8,000 DESERTED WIVES

S. Wales Has Difficult Time Paying Them Doles

South Wales is becoming an area "all cluttered up" with grass widows. Here's the how of it.

In the Principality at present there are about 8,000 women who have been deserted by their husbands and are dependent, with their children, on maintenance allowance and out-relief.

Every town and village in the Principality has its quota of deserted wives and children, and the problem is becoming a very serious thing for the ratepayers.

Practically every Public Assistance Committee in the area is being drained financially because of deserting husbands.

The house of to-morrow, says Mr. George Frederick Keck, the architect, will be like a glorified fish, bowl with walls of glars, built round a steel mast from which arms to support the floors will radiate.

The ground floor will contain an air-plane hanger, a garage, the usual domestic offices, and the heating and cooking plant. The living rooms and bedrooms will be on the second floor, and the top will consist of an enclosed lounge surrounded by a wide roof-garden and terrace.

BRITAIN STICKS TO ITS BOMBS

Defence Of Aerial Attacks On Tribesmen Evokes Protest At Geneva And In England

Aviation and aerial bombardment was discussed at some length in the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference on May 27, when Chapter three of Part II, of the British draft convention was passed in the first reading.

The first article (article 34) provides for the complete abolition of aerial bombardment except for police purposes in certain outlying regions. This reservation came in for a storm of protest. More than twenty countries—that is to say, one-third of the total number of delegates—have submitted amendments to this chapter.

The Russian delegate, Stein, was sarcastic. He presumed it was proposed to reserve this treatment for citizens within one's frontier—and wondered at the arbitrary distinction between those in remote regions who were to enjoy the privilege of these fruits of civilisation and those nearer the metropolis who were apparently to be let off.

He was severe upon the little Entente amendment that the outlying parts "should be outside Europe." Why should countries outside our continent have served upon them the melancholy privilege of being bombed from the air? He suggested it would be logical to specify what outlying parts were intended and not to leave it to the fancy of every nation to be interpreted at will.

Many speakers condemned aerial bombardment in no measured terms.

Mr. Wellington Koo said that China in the past twenty months had suffered from the visitation of hundreds of foreign 'plane which had dropped thousands of bombs, killing tens of thousands of Innocent men, women, and cdildren, besides laying waste to numerous towns and villages.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

Mr. Wilson, U.S.A., said that his Government believed in the total abolition of bambardment from the air. They believed that abolition must be absolute, unqualified, and universal. He was convinced that the only way in which absolution could be made effective in time of war was to capitalise the growing conviction that the use of bombing from the air was a crime. There must, he said, be a moral sanction against bombing from the air. Such moral sanction could only grow and continue and increase if there were no exceptions to the rule. Any exceptions would vitiate the moral force of sanctions.

Herr Nadolny (Germany) said that if the Conference was really prepared to contemplate the absolute abolition of military aviation, then in no case must the proposals be wrecked on a question of civil aviation. The German Delegation was prepared to go to all possible lengths to prevent the use of civil aeroplanes for military purposes.

Herr Nadolny said that Germany, which is not allowed to posses es a military air force, had destroy ed 15,700 aeroplanes, 27,000 engines, anrd 547 hangars under the Treaty of Versailles. This, he said, was to have been the first step towards general disarmament, but, on the contrary, other nations had strengthened their air defence. All the world knew that, thanks to modern methods of warfare, the aerial arm had become the means of decisive combat.

It was not necessary to set in motion a single detachment, a single gun, or a single warship in order to attack a country that did not possess aerial defence. All that was necessary was to send one fleet of bombers and the country would be ravaged and destroyed.

BRITISH DEFENCE.

Mr. Anthony Eden (Great Britain), replying, said he was not surprised at the criticism. The use of aircraft for police purposes had been curren for some time, for example in mountain territories in certain parts of the world which were inhabited by tribes who on occasion were given to disturbing order. Unless bombing from the air were allowed it would be necessary to employ a large number of troops and the casualties would be increased.

Warning of such raids was usually given, and sufficed. He did not think that Iraq would abandon the possibility of resortingg to bombardment from the air. The British Government would be prepared to state what regions were involved by the exception.

Public opinion was naturally alive to the horrors of future warfare from the air. Mr. Eden pointed out, however, that if the Commission accepted the British figures there would be a reduction of air forces by 50 per cent. He was not disturbed by a statement made on behalf of the Little Entente that it subordinated the acceptance of the draft request to a definite decision upon internationalisation and supervision. He hoped this would not represent a final attitude.

He entirely agreed with he Spanish delegates that a strict control for the internationalisation of civil aviation was a necessary condition of the abolition of military aviation. The British scheme provided that drafts should be made for these measures before the next Disarmament Conference, when he hoped that the ideal of total abolition might be achieved.

PRESS COMMENT.

The "News Chronicle," commenting on the British attitude towards bombing from air, writes:

"The undenied fact is that in order to retain the right to bomb Afghan and Arab villages, the British Government has gravely jeopardised the chance of the abolition of air warfare, with the security which that would give to London and every civilised city against bombardment from the air. The British Cabinet is persisting in this policy against the opinion of all other countries, and against the overwhelming mass of opinion in this country. It is a position so mysterious as to be unintelligible; but a position which the country has a right to demand shall be cleared up without undue delay."

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'Godrej's soaps are perfect in all respects.'

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1933

REDUCTION OF WORKING HOURS IN FACTORIES

Sir Frank Noyce Assures Trade Union Leaders Of Sympathetic Consideration

Sir Frank Noyce, in charge of Industries and Labour Department, met the representatives of several trade unions in Bombay at the Secretariat at 11-30 a.m. this morning and discussed principally the action to be taken on the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Labour in India regarding the reduction in weekly and daily hours of work in perennial factories from 60 to 54 and 10 to 9. Among those present at the meeting were Miss Maniben Kara, Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, Messrs. R. R. Bakhale, S. C. Joshi, P. S. Bakhale, Syed Munawar, F. J. Ginwala, B. T. Randive, R. A. Khedigikar, Mahomed Ibrahim, Moraes, N.A.V. Raman, Sardik and Jambhekar.

The representatives of the textile labour unions advocated the reduction in the daily hours on the ground of health and efficiency but stressed the importance of maintaining workers' earnings.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale expressed the opinion that increased efficiency would offset the effect of reduced hours in the case of workers on piece rates of wages. The representatives of the railway unions stressed the necessity of the weekly rest in the case of of a more rigorous enforcement of the weekly rest in the case of intermittent workers in accordance with the draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference on this subject.

Various other speakers pointed out the disabilities under which labour works at present consequent on increasing unemployment especially among textile workers and seamen, and Miss Maniben Kara stressed the need of improving the condition of women workers in textile mills and providing for greater housing facilities and shorter hours of work for dock labourers in Bombay. Mr. R. R. Bakhale also appealed for a more generous policy by both the central and the local Governments in the matter of the registration and the recognition of unions of industrial labour employed by Government.

Sir Frank Noyce assured various trade union leaders that he would give sympathetic consideration to the various maters discussed at the meeting as far as the subjects dealt with by his own department were concerned and that he would pass on the representations made to him concerning subjects dealt with by other departments to the right quarters on his return to Simla.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

Mrs. Radhabai Subbarayan, of Madras (centre) delivered the Convocation Address of the Indian University, Poona, this year, at the Convocation held on Saturday. On Mrs. Subbarayan's right is Mr. S. S. Patkar, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, who is the Chancellor of the University while to her left is Prof. D. K. Karve, the founder of the University.

A batch of successful students of the Indian Women's University.

Ex-King Alphonso of Spain, who recently disinherited his second son from rights of succession for marrying a "commoner," has now extended his blessings to the couple and invited them to visit him.

Major D. Vanrenen, who will represent the Punjab zemindars before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, sailed for England by the mail boat on Saturday last.

G. I. P. WORKERS MEET IN CONFERENCE AT NAGPUR

Mr Ruikar Says Union Wants Honourable Co-operation With Authorities

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 26.

The annual conference of the G.I.P. Railway Workers Union was held at Nagpur on Sunday, under the presidency of Mr. R. S. Ruikar.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Mr. Ruikar:—

It is indeed very unfortunate, that even after the amalgamation of the G. I. P. R. Union, and the staff Union, Unity has not been still restored in the G.I.P.R. Workers' Union. After my release from jail, I had expected to find the G.I.P.R. Union a strong and well organised Union. It was with high expectations and great hopes that I came out of jail, but I was highly pained to hear that dissersions and strifes had become the order of the day; during the last two months, I have carefully studied and followed the controversy which has led to the present division in the G.I.P.R.W. Union, and I have no hesitation in saying that the responsibility of the present division in the Union, lies mainly on the shoulders of the Kulkarni Sirdesai Group. Even in 1931 when the amalgamation of the two Unions was effected, I had warned my colleagues, while resigning from the Presidentship of the Union, that this patched up Unity will never lead to lasting and abiding Unity in the G.I.P.R. W. Union. I was hoping against hope that my prophesy would prove wrong but unfortunately my warning has proved more than correct. It was inevitable in the very nature of things that the presence of the Kulkarni Sirdesai Group should lead to internal dissensions and disruptions.

RELATIONS WITH AGENT.

I must clearly and plainly state what will be the attitude of the Union towards the Agent of the G.I.P.R. Our Union stands for honourable co-operation with the Agent of the G.I.P.R. The Union will never be a party to any cringing or dishonourable co-operation. The Union is primarily meant to safeguard the interests privileges and rights of the workers; and if consistent with this main and primary work of the Union, honourable co-operation is possible with the Agent of the G.I.P.R. the G.I.P. Rly. Union will always endeavour to promote such honourable co-operation, but I must most emphatically state that the first essential of any honourable co-operation, is the immediate recognition of the Union, and the restoration of all the privileges to which the Union and the workers were, entitled after the recognition of the Union in 1932. Now that the Kulkarni Sardesai group is out of the G.I.P. Union, I fail to understand why the Agent should any longer withhold the recognition of the Union? If I can make any suggestion to the Agent in this connection, I would say he should immediately arrange an informal meeting with office bearers, of the Union, and endeavour to restore cordial and friendly relations with the Union. I do not know how far my humble suggestion will be acceptable to the Agent of the G.I.P.R. Union. All that I can say at this stage is that I will endeavour to the best of my abilities, to bring about an honourable co-operation between the G.I.P.R.W. Union and the Agent of the G.I.P.R.

HARD HIT.

During the last three years, labour has fallen on evil days. The great economic crisis, through which the whole world has been passing, has been the signal for capitalists all over the world to launch an offensive against the living conditions of the working class. The Indian working class has been most hard hit, as it was not strongly organised. The Indian Capitalists were aware that no strong opposition was possible from the working class, to any new offensive that they would launch against the working class and therefore, wage cuts, retrenchment, short hour working and widespread unemployment became the order of the day.

Of the twelve Indian Railways under review on 31st March 1930, 408,000 or 54 per cent. were in receipt of less than Rs. 20 per month. We recommend therefore that the claims of low-paid workers should continue to receive careful consideration from the Railway Board and the administrations concerned." But what is the reply that the Railway Board or the various Railway Administrations have given to this salutory recommendation of the Whitley Commission, wage-cuts and retrenchment. The workers were crving for bread and the Railway Board instead of bread has given them stones! More than 40,000 railway workers have been brought under the axe of retrenchment, and still this inhuman campaign is going on ruthlessly on the B. N. Railway. About 4,000 brave G. I. P. R. strikers are still thrown out of employment in spite of the solemn promises of the Government of India to the contrary. All these problems and especially the cause of the G. I. P. R. strikers should receive your utmost consideration and our Union will require all your energy, ability and sacrifice to find out a solution of these problems.

RESTORE WAGE CUTS.

The main characteristic of the present economic crisis, are over-production and under-consumption. There is an abundance of production in the world to-day; and the real trouble is that the purchasing power of masses has immensely gone down. Wage cuts and retrenchment therefore only aggravate the disease, by still lowering the purchasing power of the masses. The economic stability not only of India but of the whole world, are inextricably bound up with the problems of wage-cuts, retrenchment and unemployment.

CRITICISM OF MAHATMA'S METHOD.

Indian Labour was never committed to the programme of Civil Disobedience nor do I find that there are any prospects of its being so committed, when the originators of the movement, themselves are dropping the programme of C. D., the idealogy and tactics of the Labour movement and what is popularly understood as Gandhism differ widely; and the experience that the nation had had of Gandhism tactics for the last 11 years, does not justify Indian Labour to give up its own tactics and take up the psuedo religious and sentimental programme of Gandhism. The standard of revolt has been raised in the Congress itself, by the leader of Indian youths—Subhas Chandra Bose, and the necessity of a new orientation and a scientifically planned political programme has been brought home to the Congress leaders. In my humble opinion Socialism is the only basis for the reorganisation and orientation of such a new policy.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

Our only weapon is that of organisation and agitation. Unity is the crying need of the hour. I will appeal to my Left-wing friends to learn something from the sad events which have given rise to Hitlerism in Germany. We must chalk out our programme in India.

BANGALORE RACES

Big Fields For Third Meeting

BANGALORE, June 26.

The following are the acceptances for the Bangalore Races, Third Day, to be held on Tuesday.

First Race, starts at 2-30 p.m.:

MOSUL PLATE. Div. I. Distance—About 1 mile.

[illegible] 9/4, Sterling 8/11, Bushboos 8/9, Takreet 8/7, Kanzalzaman 8/6, Rolls Royce 8/6, Karim Beg 8/1, Sandown 8/0, Hawal 7/11, Victor 7/5, Burzan 7/5.

AGRAM PLATE.—Div. I. Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Shiner 9/4, Broadway Joe 9/2, Sogala 8/9, Silverite 8/8, Lignan 8/8, Mystic Fruit 8/1, Red Pointer 7/11, Mountain Dancer 7/10, Queen of Mars 7/8, Daric 7/0.

RAJKUMAR'S CUP. Distance—About 1 mile.

Chanson 9/4, Rejoice 9/2, Daftrum 8/12, Waivera 8/3, Magnetic 8/1, Chorus Girl 8/1, Telephone 7/4, Devaka 7/4, Drury Lane 7/4.

TRADES' CUP. Distance—About 6 furlongs.

Therapia 9/4, Rosenante II 9/3, Lance Thrust 8/12, Sly Abbot 8/12, Douceur 8/11, Winks 8/10, Herrink 8/10, Rudra 8/10, Fashion 8/10, Grange Wood 8/3, Lady Friarsdale 8/6, H2 O 8/5, Roseville 8/4, Ardmore Lass 8/5, Time Limit 8/3, Greenest 8/2, Wise Kiss 8/2, The Clown 8/1, Maya 7/9.

CEYLON PLATE. Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Saee 9/7, Fancy 8/9, High Flier 8/5, Mascat 8/0, Farid Pasha 7/13, Kayid Saud 7/12, Sunnyday 7/11, Redcar 7/9, Sahaab 7/5, Amir 7/2, Taj Saud 7/0.

BORANNAH CUP. Distance—About 1 mile.

Khumayssa 9/4, Hazima 9/1, Dhiyanur 8/12, Kummer 8/10, Jinny 8/9, Bakhtiar 8/7, Dhib Shalwa 8/4, Shekib 8/3, Subrang 8/2, Fiery Face 8/1, Jalal 7/11, Tara 7/10, Jaibaohi 7/10, Broker 7/8, Nasrat Beg 7/6, Match Box, 7/6, Gazi 7/6, Maarib 7/3.

AGRAM PLATE. Div. II. Distance—About 7 furlongs.

Ashanti Gold 9/6, Tom Fair 9/2, Great Pearl 9/0, Alpheus 8/7, Dandy Brush 8/4, Foresail 8/2, Alesia II. 7/12, Solomon's Seal 7/8, Spangle 7/8, Cherrymoir 7/5, Scariff 7/2, Royal Bazaar 7/2.

MOSUL PLATE.—Div. II. Distance—About 1 mile.

Kashaf 9/4, Dalphone 9/1, Jamil 9/0, Charter 8/6, Yeman 8/2, Arabian Apple 8/2, Al Khaboor 7/13, Kawooz 7/12, Iron Duke II 7/8, Koutaybah 7/8, Viking 7/2, Jewel 7/0.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

President Says Delhi Meeting Is Unauthorised

LAHORE, June 26.

In response to the requisition signed by a number of prominent members of the All-India Muslim League, Mian Abdul Aziz, President of the All-India Muslim League has called a meeting of the League Council for July 9 at Lahore when "inter alia" the present state of affairs of the League, the present political situation in the country, and the question of venue of the next annual session of the League will be considered.

Mian Abdul Aziz in the course of a statement says that the meeting of the Council called for July 16 at Delhi by Mr. Mohammad Saeed is unauthorised, as Mr. Saeed is not the Secretary of the League, and the meeting is called without the approval of the President.—A. P.

EXECUTED FOR KILLING ARAB HUSBAND

A Frenchwoman, who was divorced by the Comte d'Anduraln because he did not like the w[illegible] she wandered around with Bedouin tribes, was executed at Mecca on June 2 by hanging for murdering her second husband, a chieftain under King Ibn Saud.

The woman, whose maiden name in unknown, had an adventurous life in Arabia, wandering about with tribes, buying and selling camels and merchandise, at one time running a hotel at Palymyra.

When her Arab husband died in mysterious circumstances, another one of his wives had her rival condemned for murder.

BAYREUTH FESTIVAL PLAYS

Practically everybody among the "Who's Who" of the European musical world is expected ot Bayreuth on July 21st to hear "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg," which will open the Bayreuth Wagner Festival Plays.

Every stage and screen device has been brought in to perfect the technique of lighting and effects, and new settings, as well as costumes have been provided for the "Mastersingers" which will be presented eight [illegible] during the summer and for the two full performances of "The Ring of the Niebelungs."

BURIED IN HOUSE COLLAPSE

Hindu Dies From Injuries Received

The Coroner's jury held an inquest on Monday over the dead body of Vithal Trimbak Murarjan, a Hindu, aged about 33, whose death occurred on Sunday night as a sequel to a house-collapse in 1st Carpenter Street, Madhav Baug on Sunday afternoon.

The house in question belonged to one Gulam Hussein Bhaiji. The deceased was living on the second floor of the house with his mistress and his brother. All the three inmates were in their room on Sunday afternoon when the house collapsed, burying them under the debris.

They were, however, rescued and removed to hospital where Vithal succumbed to injuries later in the evening.

The inquest was adjourned till July 5.

PRIMUS STOVE ACCIDENT AGAIN

Gujarati Woman Sustains Severe Burns

Another stove tragedy took place in 2nd Carpenter Street, Bhagwandas Nivas, where a Gujarati woman named Pushpa aged 17, was burnt by a Primus Stove. She sustained severe burns and was removed to J. J. Hospital. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but the fire was put out by her husband. A doctor who was called declared that the condition of the victim was very serious.

DEPARTURE FOR RANGOON.

ALOR STAR, June 26.

The Australian airman Ulm took off at 6 a.m. to-day for Rangoon.—Reuter.

Mr. A. H. Panton, the new Speaker of the West Australian Parliament, refuses to wear the regulation wig. He says he is too proud of the shape of his head to bury it in horsehair.

EARTHQUAKE IN SUMATRA

67 Persons Killed

BATAVIA, June 26.

At least 67 people were killed in an earthquake in South Bencoolen, Sumatra.—Reuter.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST RATLAM

Citizens Condemn "Princely India"

(From A Correspondent.)

RATLAM, June 25.

Ratlam witnessed a scene of unparalleled excitement and enthusiasm in the afternoon of the 21st June. The Citizens of the State assembled in a monster meeting of about ten thousand people, representing all castes and creeds with a few European gentlemen, gave vent to their burning indignation against the propaganda carried on deliberately to tarnish the fair reputation of the highly esteemed Maharaja Sahib of Ratlam and his popular A. D. C. Major Shivji in the pages of a certain English Weekly called "Princely India" and one or two other Vernacular weekly Papers.

Speaker after speaker arose amidst loud cheers to condemn the bad taste exhibited by the said papers in their malicious allegations made with motives extremely low and questionable.

Major Shivji was thanked for the risk run by him in suppressing the notorious criminals and and gamblers in the face of dreadful anonymous letters threatening his very existence.

The meeting unanimously expressed the deepest affection for and unshakable confidence in the Maharaja Sahib of Ratlam and his administration.

Even on visits to great cities, Indian princes often carry all the food and water that they and their retinues will require during the trip. But only one prince, Maharaja Madho Singh of Jaipur, ever carried a plot of earth on which to sit while eating.

ASSAILANT OF AJMER COMMISSIONER

Father's Move To Secure "B" Class

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, June 25.

Mr. N. A. Bapat the father of Mr. Ram Chandra Bapat a political convict who attempted on the life of Mr. Gibson the then Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara visited Ajmer last week in order to move the Commissioner of Ajmer get his son reinstated in "B" Class. In his representation to Commissioner he repudiates the report of the Police on which the degradation of Syt: Ram Chandra Bapat in "C" Class has been based.

He states "inter alia" that Ram Chandra Bapat was a college student, that he is the decendent of a well-known family of "Inamdar" in Daccan resident of Modage District Belgaum whose forefathers had been awarded a jagir by Peshawar and later by British Government for their valuable services in the Karnatic War and that they still posses and enjoy it that applicant, the father of Ram Chandar Bapat, was himself Head Telegraph Checker in the Ajmer Telegraph Suprintendent's Office drawing Rs. 120/ p.m. and therefore, it was nothing short of a lie to say that his son was not used to a higher mode of living.

AUSTRALIAN FLYER'S MISHAP

Forced Down Owing To Engine Trouble

(Special Cable)

SINGAPORE, June 25.

The Australian Airman Ulm was forced down at Alorstar due to engine trouble, and will probably be delayed for a day.

The Dutch Government has issued a stamp to forward the ideal of world-peace. It is printed in blue, and the design includes a dove with outstretched wings over a broken sword against a background of sunrays.

PARIS SUBWAY'S 1,481,795 DAILY FARES

Exactly 248,204,956 passengers were transported by the Paris subway system during the first five months of 1933, according to figures just made public. This is an average of 1,481,795 passengers per day.

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